



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Soviet Union

DIS-SOV-89-072

Monday

April 1989

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-072

CONTENTS

17 April 1989

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S., NATO Reaction to Pact Proposals Viewed [Pasko on Moscow Radio]	1
Further on NATO Response [Pavlov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Apr]	1
GDR Foreign Minister on Disarmament Steps [TASS]	2
NATO Tactical Weapons Modernization Condemned [TASS]	3
Cheney Statements on SDI Plans Assessed [Moscow Radio]	3
U.S. 'Secret Test' of SDI Laser Noted [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Apr]	4
U.S. Inspectors Arrive for Missile Destruction [Moscow TV]	4
Chemical Weapons Ban Anniversary Marked [Solton on Moscow International]	5

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Gerasimov, Aboymov Hold Press Briefing	6
'Heated' Georgian Debates Described [Moscow Radio]	6
U.S. Claims on Terrorism Rejected [TASS]	6
Pact Ministers Meeting Viewed [TASS]	6
Aboymov on Pact Meeting [TASS]	7
Further on Aboymov Remarks [Moscow Radio]	7
Baker Statement Criticized [TASS]	8
Afghan Situation Updated [Moscow Radio]	8
'Serious Disagreements' Seen Within NATO [IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]	9
UN Committee Views Enlarging Peacekeeping Role [TASS]	9
UNESCO Group Leader Comments on Visit [TASS]	9
Foreign Penalties for Ethnic Incitement Noted [PRAVDA 10 Apr]	9
Ministry Aide Receives U.S., Finnish Visitors [IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]	10

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Foreign Ministry Protests Expulsion of Amtorg Staffer [TASS]	11
Officials Meet U.S. Ambassador Matlock 14 Apr	11
Talks With Petrovskiy [TASS]	11
Hands Baker Message to Bessmertnykh [TASS]	11
Gorbachev Greets Bering Bridge Arctic Expedition [TASS]	11
U.S. Losing Political Initiative to Europe, PRC [Zorin on Moscow International]	11

China

Li Peng Views Sino-Soviet Summit, Japan Ties [TASS]	12
Li Peng on USSR Ties, Korean Situation [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	12
USSR-PRC Border Talks in Beijing End 15 Apr [TASS]	12
XINHUA Cited on Hu Yaobang Death, Obituary [TASS]	12
Broadcaster Interviewed on PRC Visit, Cooperation [Moscow International]	13

Northeast Asia

DPRK Foreign Minister Stops in Moscow 12 Apr [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	13
DPRK Envoy Signs Airport Violence Protocol [IZVESTIYA 14 Apr]	14
New ROK Unrest Expected After Mun Ik-hwan Arrest [Moscow TV]	14
MPR's Batmonh Cited on Renewal of Society [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	14

Near East & South Asia

Gerasimov, Navy Officials Discuss Syrian Attack	[IZVESTIYA 15 Apr]	14
Government Talking With 200 Afghan Rebel Leaders	[PRAVDA 16 Apr]	15
Najibullah Addresses Diplomatic Corps 15 Apr	[TASS]	16
UN Security Council Hears Afghanistan's Wakil	[PRAVDA 13 Apr]	17
Afghan Legislature Sends Messages to USSR, U.S.	[TASS]	18
Afro-Asian Committee Sends Message to Afghans	[TASS]	18
Saudi-Led 'Extremists' Attack Civilian Convoy	[TASS]	18
USSR Offers To Sell Reactor to Pakistan	[AFP]	19
Indian 'Disquiet' Over U.S. Arming of Pakistan	[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Apr]	19
Nikiforov Receives Indian Government Secretary	[IZVESTIYA 13 Apr]	20
Konarev To Visit Iran To Arrange Rafsanjani Visit	[Tehran IRNA]	20
Iran-Iraq POW Exchanges To Ease Tension Urged	[Vasiliyev on Moscow International]	20
PLO Urges UN To Censure 'Israeli Crimes'	[TASS]	21
Gorbachev Greets Algerian President on Birthday	[PRAVDA 14 Apr]	21
Goods Exhibited in Cairo Draw 'Lively Interest'	[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]	21

Sub-Saharan Africa

Adamishin Confirms Johannesburg Visit, Denies Talks	[IZVESTIYA 16 Apr]	21
Adamishin Decries U.S., RSA Namibia Actions	[IZVESTIYA 14 Apr]	22
Adamishin Says USSR Will Continue ANC Support	[TASS]	23
Science Ship Detained in Sierra Leone Returns	[Moscow TV]	23

East Europe

Poland Officially Recognizes Solidarity	[TASS]	24
Polish Official Describes Economic 'Principles'	[PRAVDA 11 Apr]	24
Polish Politburo Discusses 'Roundtable' Results	[PRAVDA 14 Apr]	26
Gdansk Visitors in Leningrad Meet Solovyev	[PRAVDA 13 Apr]	27
Polish, Belorussian Parties Sign Cooperation Pact	[Moscow Radio]	27
CSSR's Jakes To Visit Moscow 17 Apr	[AFP]	27
Jakes Interviewed Prior to Visit	[Moscow TV]	27
Adamec Receives Belousov in Prague	[IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]	28
Straub Departs Moscow for Hungary	[TASS]	28
Lizichev Welcomes Hungarian Army Political Group	[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr]	28
Yazov Receives Group 14 Apr	[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Apr]	28
USSR Health Minister Addresses Budapest Meeting	[Budapest MTI]	29
Hungarian Politburo Membership Changes Detailed	[PRAVDA 14 Apr]	29
Kosovo Normalization Takes 'Center Stage' in SFRY	[PRAVDA 10 Apr]	29
LCY Plenum Considers Party 'Transformations'	[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Apr]	30
Bearing Plant Concludes Deal With Yugoslav Firm	[IZVESTIYA 10 Apr]	30

West Europe

Italian Military Inspection Team Arrives in USSR	[TASS]	30
UK Astronaut To Join Mir Mission	[Moscow International]	31
UK-USSR 'Cooperation Month' Opens in Moscow	[PRAVDA 12 Apr]	31
UK Official on 'Open Discussions'	[Moscow International]	31
UK Firm To Produce Computers for USSR	[PRAVDA 6 Apr]	32
Petrovskiy on Information Forum in London	[TASS]	32
UK Labor Party Leader Criticizes 'Thatcherism'	[PRAVDA 13 Apr]	33
UK Bank Official on USSR Restructuring		33
Foreign Ministry's Nikiforov Receives Irish Envoy	[IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]	35
More on Silayev in FRG for Economic, S&T Talks	[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]	35
Silayev Addresses Nuremberg Seminar	[Moscow TV]	35
Yakovlev Sends Greeting to FRG Party Mission	[PRAVDA 11 Apr]	35
Swiss Defense Official Visits Leningrad	[TASS]	36
Departs for Home, Seen Off by Yazov	[TASS]	37
Agreement With Switzerland on Automobile Transport	[TASS]	37

Karpov, Belgian Officials Meet in Brussels [TASS]	37
Karpov Addresses Parliament [Moscow TV]	37
Belgian Tactical Missiles Stance Outlined [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	38
Katushev Meets Finnish Trade, Industry Minister [IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]	38
More on Talyzin at Finnish Treaty Celebration [IZVESTIYA 7 Apr]	38
Netherlands Communist Party Opens Congress [TASS]	39
Space Research Protocol Signed With Norway [TASS]	40
European 'Peace Champions' Urge F-16 Withdrawals [TASS]	40
Soviet-Spanish Consular Talks Held [IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]	40

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Georgian Communist Party Plenum Held 14 Apr	41
Shevardnadze Addresses Plenum [IZVESTIYA 16 Apr]	41
Gumbaridze Elected First Secretary [TASS]	45
Gumbaridze States Main Objectives [Moscow TV]	46
New Georgian Leaders Profiled [PRAVDA 16 Apr]	46
Coverage of Situation in Georgia Continues	47
Georgians Reflect on 'Tragedy' [IZVESTIYA 14 Apr]	47
Working People Respond to Gorbachev [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	48
'Tense' Situation 'Stabilizing' 13 Apr [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Apr]	48
Commission Working 'Strenuously' [KOMсомOLSKAYA PRAVDA 14 Mar]	49
Tbilisi 'Massacre' Rumors Unsupported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr]	49
Moscow Daily Reports From Tbilisi [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Apr]	51
Tbilisi 'Returning to Normal' [IZVESTIYA 15 Apr]	52
Party Responsibility Assessed [TASS]	52
Tbilisi Citizens' Comments Noted [Moscow Radio]	53
Colonel Calls for 'Calm,' 'Wisdom' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Apr]	53
'Inner Tension' Plain in Tbilisi [PRAVDA 15 Apr]	54
'Process of Stabilization' Continues [Moscow Radio]	55
Need To Walk 'Democratic Path' [Moscow Radio]	55
Tbilisi Situation 'Remains Complex' [Moscow Radio]	56
Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy Assessments [Moscow TV]	56
Causes of 9 Apr Incidents Examined [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 16 Apr]	57
Rumors Denied; Curfew Reduced [PRAVDA 17 Apr]	58
Shevardnadze Meets University Students [Moscow Radio]	59
Gerasimov Criticizes Delayed Reportage [Moscow TV]	60
Shevardnadze Honors Dead [Moscow TV]	61
Students Return to Classes [AFP]	61
Supreme Soviet Resolution on Draft Income Tax Law [PRAVDA 16 Apr]	62
Resolution on Tax Law Publication [PRAVDA 16 Apr]	63
Chebrikov Chairs CPSU Commission on Legal Policy [PRAVDA 15 Apr]	63
CPSU Central Committee Issues May Day Slogans [PRAVDA 16 Apr]	64
Congress of People's Deputies Convenes 25 May [TASS]	65
Central Electoral Commission Meets 14 Apr [TASS]	65
More on Commission Meeting [Moscow Radio]	65
Winners of 9 Apr Runoff Elections Reported [IZVESTIYA 16 Apr]	66
Lithuanian Territorial Okrug Results Published [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 29 Mar]	70
Armenian 26 Mar Election Results Published [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 30 Mar]	72
Obkom First Secretary Election Defeat Discussed [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 2 Apr]	76
Colonel General Nechayev Discusses Elections [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA 11 Apr]	77
Politburo Meeting Reviews Gorbachev Cuba, UK Trip [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	78
Leningrad 'Democratic Union' Criticized [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	79
Unofficial Groups Protest New Censorship Decree [AFP]	82
Minister of Urals Construction Bashilov Retires [Moscow Radio]	83
Minister of Light Industries Klyuyev Retires [TASS]	83
Kirghizia Hit by Earthquake; No Casualties [TASS]	83
Tremors in Armenia on 13 Apr Reported [Yerevan International]	83

Armenian Politburo Commission Meets 15 Apr	[TASS]	83
Armored Vehicles Cause 'Panic' in Riga 10 Apr	[AFP]	85
Military Official Comments	[Riga International]	85
Letter Writer Criticizes 'Incitement to Anarchy'	[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 25 Mar]	85
Interethnic Relations Conference Ends in Ternopol	[PRAVDA 8 Apr]	86
Bashkir ASSR Presidium Head on Republic Autonomy	[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Mar]	87
Internal Affairs Minister Releases Crime Figures	[TASS]	88
KGB Investigating Voronezh Weapons Find	[PRAVDA 16 Apr]	89
Author of Series on Exile Interviewed	[KOMJAUNIMO TIESA 17 Feb]	89
Journalists Hope To Beat Japanese Reporter into Space	[Tokyo KYODO]	90

Economic

Finance Minister Gostev Holds News Conference	[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 14]	91
Reforms Jeopardized by Directive Planning	[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 6 Apr]	92
Bureaucracy Still 'Restraining' Lease System	[IZVESTIYA 13 Apr]	94

Agricultural

Nikonov Attends Stavropol Agricultural Conference		95
Seminar-Conference Opens	[Moscow TV]	95
Nikonov Interviewed	[Moscow TV]	95
Nikonov Comments on Conference	[Moscow TV]	96
Gosagroprom Functions Retained After Abolishment	[IZVESTIYA 12 Apr]	96
Farmers Begin Work Under New Conditions	[TASS]	97
Temperatures, Crop Conditions Reported		98
10-Day Report for USSR	[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 Mar]	98
Belorussian Report	[SELSKAYA GAZETA 5 Mar]	98
Latvian Report	[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 24 Feb]	99

Scientific

Efforts to Contact 'Phobos' Craft Discontinued	[TASS]	99
Communications Satellite Launched 14 Apr	[TASS]	100
'Mir' Space Station Cosmonauts' Work Reviewed	[Moscow Radio]	100
Scientist Duplicates Nuclear Fusion Experiment	[IZVESTIYA 13 Apr]	101
Less Secrecy in Scientific Community Urged	[TRUD 5 Apr]	101

Military

Moscow Military District Troops Begin Exercise	[TASS]	103
Yazov Discusses Civil Uses of Military Planes	[PRAVDA 15 Apr]	103
GSFG Komsomol Aktiv Discusses Bullying	[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Apr]	104
Provisions for Returning Soldiers Outlined	[PRAVDA 13 Apr]	105
University Official on Student Draft Deferments	[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Apr]	107

U.S., NATO Reaction to Pact Proposals Viewed
LD1404214789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] The attention of the news media abroad is fixed on the proposal made by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO countries that talks begin in the near future on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear component of dual-purpose weapons. Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] Reactions to the Warsaw Pact proposal are varied. The view that favors giving a thorough consideration to the proposal predominates. There are also views of another kind. U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney and NATO Secretary General Woerner have rejected the initiative of the socialist countries. This was substantiated with traditional NATO assertions about the Warsaw Pact's military superiority. It is a source of surprise that these suggestions are being employed now, after we have published data on the military correlation of forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. They show that the military potentials of the two blocs are roughly equal. This also applies to tactical nuclear weapons; we have a superiority in tactical nuclear missiles, but on two other components of these forces—aircraft and artillery capable of using nuclear warheads—NATO has the advantage.

It is apt to recall as well that in putting forward their proposal, the Warsaw Pact states linked it with the question of the full elimination of the threat of a sudden attack. This is also the goal of the Vienna talks on conventional forces in Europe. As is known, even while the mandate for the talks was being defined, the question arose of what to do with dual-purpose weapons—delivery systems for both conventional and nuclear warheads. It was decided to consider the delivery systems at the talks on conventional forces, and the nuclear components in parallel at separate talks. Now some people are inclined to forget about this. But how, nevertheless, can one explain the fact that certain people are unwilling to accept the Warsaw Pact proposal?

In my view, the reason is that these talks have the purpose of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, something NATO opposes. These talks would also be an additional obstacle to the modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons, plans for which are actively being pressed by certain members of the bloc. In the meantime, one cannot fail to see that these plans are meeting with active resistance there. Demands are heard in the NATO countries that even if modernization is not renounced, it should at least be deferred and the issue made dependent on the progress of talks, including those concerning tactical nuclear systems.

All this, as is known, will be the subject of discussion at the May NATO session and, before then, at the session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group. The statements by Cheney and Woerner demonstrate the position they will adopt at these meetings. But that does not mean it will be supported by the others. As a whole, the positions of the sides show that the resolution of the problem of tactical nuclear weapons, and even the approaches to the problem, will not be easy. It is clear, however, that without a solution to this problem it will not be possible to ensure stability in Europe. While tactical nuclear weapons remain in Europe, the threat of sudden attack cannot be fully eliminated, and all Europeans—in both the East and West—have an interest in the elimination of this threat.

Further on NATO Response

PM1704093589 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 16 Apr 89 p 3

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Viktor Pavlov: "They Don't Want To Understand"; first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] In the Soviet Union's opinion, the sooner separate talks begin on tactical nuclear weapons, the better for achieving reliable and lasting peace in Europe. This idea has now been put forward by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact to fundamentally alter the situation on the continent. Here the subject matter of the proposed talks naturally also includes the dual-purpose nuclear component. Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Pavlov comments on the position of the NATO countries:

In reply to the statement by the participants in the Berlin meeting—the foreign ministers of seven socialist countries—NATO Secretary General Mr M. Woerner stated that this initiative was unacceptable to NATO. Moscow may see nothing remarkable in such an unequivocal repudiation. We have grown accustomed to the first reaction from NATO to our peace initiatives being a negative one.

But the NATO staffs are pretending they do not understand that questions of security cannot be resolved through the unilateral actions the USSR has undertaken. Moreover, if there is unilateral disarmament then it is entirely possible to create an incentive for the other side to acquire military superiority. By reducing our tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers, by withdrawing airborne assault units from central Europe, and by transforming the structure of our troops to a defensive orientation, we would increase NATO's potential unless we insisted on a corresponding reduction in its strike aircraft and combat helicopters and considered the bloc's superiority in naval forces in the seas surrounding Europe. NATO's desire to transform its own tactical nuclear weapons come what may, that is to increase their range and accuracy and the yield of their warheads, cannot fail to put the Warsaw Pact countries on their guard.

Not many people know that the OTR-23 (SS-23) missiles—sophisticated weapons with a range of less than 500 km—are being destroyed among the Soviet missiles being eliminated under the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Discussions are now under way in the United States and NATO on developing a missile which in terms of its specifications differs little from the OTR-23. The result is that we are eliminating weapons while NATO is planning to deploy similar ones.

That is why talks on tactical nuclear arms are essential.

GDR Foreign Minister on Disarmament Steps
LD1604143889 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0625 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Report on interview with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov in Berlin in April]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The world recently heard a new and important foreign policy initiative from the USSR: M.S. Gorbachev declared that the Soviet Union had decided to stop as early as this year the production of highly enriched uranium for military purposes. Both the GDR and other countries of the world saw this as yet another weighty demonstration of the USSR's will to curb the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear one. But from time to time there appear in the West evaluations of a different nature: Well, they say, the Soviet Union has a powerful military potential, and its resolution to end production of uranium for military purposes has no particular significance. When I read things like this, a reasonable question springs to my mind: Well, isn't the United States' and NATO's military potential great? It is well known that it is huge, and continues to grow. Why then do Washington and NATO headquarters not take steps similar to the peace-loving initiatives advanced by the USSR?

This was how Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, began his conversation with TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov. What was under discussion was the outcome of the session of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states held in Berlin 11-12 April. How was this forum viewed in Berlin, and what are the milestones considered here as being on the path toward deepening the European process and reducing the level of military confrontation on the continent?

"Today," replied O. Fischer, "there is every reason to say that the far-reaching program to strengthen peace which was drawn up by the fraternal states at the Budapest, Berlin, and Warsaw conferences of the Political Consultative Committee is working. And working successfully, by and large. A convincing indication of the socialist states' desire for peace was provided by their unilateral steps to cut their armed forces, armaments, and military budgets. Favorable conditions are being created for the implementation on the continent of the proposal to establish a zone of reduced armaments and

nonnuclear zones in central Europe. The need for the Warsaw Pact and NATO to establish relations on a truly nonconfrontational basis is becoming more and more evident.

"That said, this is not the whole picture. The Vienna talks on conventional weapons and confidence-building measures testify to the fact that certain NATO circles, while the verbally advocate a reduction in conventional weapons, in actual fact would like to bring about 'reductions' which would seriously upset the balance between the parties' forces and interests. These circles are continuing, as before, to advocate cuts in those types of weapons (above all tanks) in which the Warsaw Pact has superiority. But they back away from any businesslike discussion on the subject of cutting those types of weapons in which superiority is held by NATO. The fact that the West persistently refuses to compare and contrast in a businesslike way the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and NATO also puts one on one's guard. That is why the participants in the Berlin forum time and again stressed the need for specific steps that would contribute to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe.

"It is well documented that the USSR has announced a cut in its Armed Forces by 500,000. The GDR has taken similar steps: The defense budget of our country is to be cut by 10 percent, and the size of our National People's Army is to be reduced by 10,000 men. Have you perhaps been in the town of Waren? Just recently there was a major military base near the town. Following the Soviet-S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles the missiles were withdrawn from Waren, and now there is a trade union vacation home in the area. In the near future we intend to invite there the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Berlin."

[Kornilov] "Both Moscow and Berlin are against untenable links being made over the issue of disarmament. I feel, however, that there is some connection between NATO's plans to modernize its tactical nuclear weapons and the course of the Vienna talks. Is that right?"

[Fischer] "Yes, indeed. It is quite clear that it is impossible to remove the danger of sudden attack if tactical weapons with an enormous destructive potential are kept on the continent and even modernized. The maintenance, to say nothing of the improvement of such weapons destabilizes the military and strategic situation on the continent and will inevitably—if not today, then tomorrow—have an extremely negative bearing on the Vienna negotiations."

[Kornilov] "What can be done?"

[Fischer] "That is set out in the documents on the Berlin meeting. After a comprehensive discussion of the problem of tactical nuclear weapons, the participants in the meeting came to the straightforward conclusion that it is

essential—and the sooner the better—to start separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear component of dual-purpose means. There can be no doubt that, alongside the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, a stage-by-stage reduction and ultimately elimination of tactical nuclear weapons would not only contribute to reducing the danger of war in Europe, but would, furthermore, help strengthen trust and create a more stable situation on the continent. Incidentally, there are many prominent Western politicians who realize this. Just recently, for instance, Belgian Prime Minister Martens remarked that the modernization plans should not be hurried. In short, it is up to NATO."

[Kornilov] "In just a few days' time the world will be marking the 44th anniversary of the rout of fascism. What lessons of the past might fittingly be recalled here?"

[Fischer] "I believe one of the main lessons is that cooperation between different states in the struggle against militarism is possible, and consequently essential. A second and no less important lesson is that militarism, fascism, and neonazism must always be dealt a fitting rebuff wherever they are discovered and wherever they operate. To root out the "philosophy of force" and affirm the "philosophy of peace"—that is the main and pivotal task that stems from the lessons of the past war."

[Kornilov] "Politicians usually seek to steer clear of long-term forecasts. But all the same—how do you see Europe in the year 2000?"

[Fischer] "Twelve years remain until the turn of the century—not that long in which to put all our large-scale plans into action. All the same, I believe it is sufficient time in which to increase the prestige and attraction of socialism and to elevate the friendship and cooperation between the socialist states to a new and even higher level. It is quite enough time in which to make great strides forward in the cause of genuine disarmament and to make the doctrine of defense the dominant one not only among the public at large, but even in all political quarters that are even mildly influential. And of course, it is quite enough time in which to erect the framework of a pan-European home, in which all peoples would dwell in peace and concord."

Berlin, April

NATO Tactical Weapons Modernization Condemned
LD1404090389 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—"Stability and security in Europe are impossible if tactical nuclear weapons are left there", it is believed by Major-General Yuriy Lebedev, deputy head of a department at the General Staff of

the Soviet Armed Forces. Asked by a TASS correspondent to comment on NATO plans to modernise tactical nuclear weapons, he said that the West justifies its plans by the fact that the Soviet Union had replaced "Frog-7" complexes by new SS-21 missiles. Indeed, programmed replacement of obsolete missile complexes was carried out in the USSR, but it is beyond comparison with the NATO planned modernisation.

Firstly, apart from missiles, tactical nuclear weapons also include dual-purpose arms—attack aircraft and artillery. In this connection Yuriy Lebedev recalled that the NATO airforce was practically renewed in recent years with modern F-16, "Tornado", fighter-bombers, and that replacement of old types of nuclear shells for 203.2 mm howitzers with new ones is all but completed.

Secondly, the range of Soviet "Frog-7" and SS-21 missiles is practically the same and the purpose of their replacement is merely to improve maintenance characteristics.

The NATO plans, on the other hand, are intended to develop and deploy in Europe new missiles with a range of about 500 kilometres, which is more than that of the replaced "Lances". As a matter of fact, Yuriy Lebedev stressed, a Soviet missile with approximately the same range was classified as a shorter-range missile slated for demolition. This is why deployment of U.S. missiles with a range of about 500 kilometres may render the INF Treaty somewhat vague.

NATO plans also envisage the deployment in Europe of some 50 additional U.S. nuclear-weapon-carrying aircraft, development of a new air-to-ground missile with a range of over 400 kilometres.

Modernisation of tactical nuclear weapons is not being carried out in the Soviet Union, the representatives of the General Staff stressed in conclusion. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty members are prepared to start separate talks on tactical nuclear arms, on nuclear components of dual-purpose weapons included, with a view to reducing and eventually destroying them all in the European Continent. If NATO really wants stability and security in Europe, it has to prove this by deeds.

Cheney Statements on SDI Plans Assessed
LD1504100989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0930 GMT 14 Apr 89

[From the "International Situation, Questions and Answers" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin, with Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] [Pravdin] Vladimir Vladimirovich Kuprianov, a listener from the town of Engels, sent us a letter connected with the problems of disarmament. It concerns mainly the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, the program for development of space weapons adopted by

the United States. In March the United States tested a satellite for discovering and destroying missiles, writes Comrade Kuprianov. Literally a few days ago the testing in the United States of chemical lasers became known. How does the new administration approach this program, asks Comrade Kuprianov. I handed your letter to Vladimir Pasko, my colleague.

[Pasko] In a recent interview, U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney said that just as any other military program, the Strategic Defense Initiative is a subject of reexamination, and that during Reagan's administration it was excessively overpublicized. Explaining this idea, the minister pointed to the practical impossibility of developing an absolutely impenetrable antimissile shield, to which this program of the preceding administration was linked. In this way, that which SDI opponents warned about received recognition on an official level. However, having made a concession to the SDI opponents, the secretary at the same time courted to its supporters. He stated that SDI will raise the potential of deterrence. Under certain circumstances—in his words—it can become even more important than in the past, since, as he claimed, there exists a possibility that a new country will provide itself with ballistic missiles with either nuclear or chemical warheads, which could be used against the United States.

The golden age, when money for SDI was freely pumped from Americans under the promise of developing an impenetrable antimissile shield, has undoubtedly ended. However, it would not be right to say that this program is going through its last days. It remains one of the most important military programs of the United States. All this cannot but raise a question about the consequences of this development for us, for Soviet-U.S. relations, and for the negotiations we are conducting with the United States on reducing strategic offensive weapons.

If SDI is implemented, this will undermine the ABM Treaty and, along with this, there will be a disappearance of the hopes for a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, in which, incidentally, not only we are interested, but also the United States, to judge by their statements.

The new SDI director, General Monahan, speaking in the congress recently, said that the tests planned for the next 2 years within the SDI framework will not violate the ABM agreement. He may have said this, but after all, the purpose of these tests—the development of space weapons—has not changed. To newsmen's questions, the administration invariably answers that the future of the Star Wars program is being studied within the framework of the overall revision of U.S. strategic programs, and that the President's view will be announced after the completion of this study. This should happen as early as April, so that there is not a long time to wait.

U.S. 'Secret Test' of SDI Laser Noted
PM1404123589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 12 Apr 89 First Edition p3

[TASS report: "Experiment Within the SDI Framework"]

[Text] New York, 11 Apr—The United States has conducted a surface test of a laser weapon which is to become part of the "Star Wars" system. This has been reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting Pentagon spokesmen. According to the newspaper, this is "the first major test of an ABM weapon under the Bush administration."

As the newspaper points out, the secret test within the "Strategic Defense Initiative" framework was staged on Friday at a test site in California. It was to have been held 2 weeks ago but was postponed owing to technical problems. On this occasion, the chemical laser code-named "Alpha" was in operation for a mere one-fifth of a second. After further tests and improvements, it will be taken into space in 1994.

The "Alpha" laser is designed to hit enemy ICBM's in flight. It will be the most powerful U.S. laser used for military purposes. A total of \$250 million has been spent on creating the laser. The total cost of experiments to put this weapon system into space will be \$1.5 billion.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, American experts cannot reach a consensus on whether putting the powerful laser into space will accord with the provisions of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

U.S. Inspectors Arrive for Missile Destruction
LD1604015989

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 15 April in the "Vremya" newscast carries a report on the arrival of a group of U.S. inspectors to monitor the process of eliminating missiles and launchers under the INF Treaty. Correspondent G. Solomatin reports that the group is led by John Kirkpatrick.

Solomatin asks Kirkpatrick his opinion of the USSR's part in fulfilling the terms of the treaty, to which Kirkpatrick responds: "So far everything has been strictly in accordance with the points of the treaty. Everything recorded in the treaty is being put forward for inspection and is being eliminated with scrupulous regard for the set timetable."

The video shows the U.S. inspection group arriving at Rovno airport. The group is addressed by a Soviet officer, who reports to them: "Between 12 and 19 April, at the given elimination site, as has already been said, 14 launchers, 4 transport vehicles, and 1 training launcher will be scrapped."

Solomatin says that at Sarny, near Rovno in the Ukraine, launchers and transport vehicles are scrapped after the missile themselves are blown up at Kapustin Yar. The video shows stages in the destruction of a launcher. The correspondent says that the whole process takes approximately 12 hours. He says that the scrapping process leaves a powerful, six-axle truck that can be used in many spheres of the economy. The video shows the U.S. inspectors surveying a truck and then signing a document.

The correspondent concludes the report by saying that as of mid-April, 144 missile launchers had been scrapped and that by 13 May 1991, 509 will have been scrapped.

Chemical Weapons Ban Anniversary Marked

*LD1004145689 Moscow World Service in English
1110 GMT 10 Apr 89*

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] April 10th is 17 years since Moscow, Washington, and London signed a convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxic weapons, as well as on their subsequent elimination. Commentary is by Yuriy Solton:

The convention, to which more than 100 countries have joined since, aims at ruling out bacteriological warfare with the use of disease-carrying bacteria and viruses and natural toxins. Here is one example to show how dangerous it could be. A few test tubes of typhus bacteria added to the water mains may produce 50 million glasses of deadly drinking water. As much as 5 tons of nerve gases, or 100 tons of cyanide would be needed to cause the same damage.

Although the convention bans the development of such weapons, it allows laboratory research to find ways of protection against them, which gives a chance of bypassing it. Barbara Rosenberg, of New York's cancer center, told an international symposium of experts in San Francisco earlier this year that there is practically no boundary between defensive and offensive bacteriological weapons. Many support the view that the production and spread of bacteriological weapons has continued despite the ban, and Mrs Rosenberg said the United States was in the lead.

There is enough evidence for such a conclusion. Under the Reagan administration, the Defense Department's spending for research into bacteriological weapons increased fivefold. Experts have been suspicious over the Americans being oddly absent-minded whenever it comes to submitting regular reports to the United Nations on the compliance with the convention. At a time when the Soviet Union provides detailed information to the world community on its compliance with the ban, with its next report being submitted on 15th April, for 2 years in a row, 1987 and 1988, the United States either had failed to inform or provided incomplete information on its research centers which work on Pentagon contracts to develop protection against bacteriological weapons. All of this has evoked concern among United States scientists, with many of them signing a declaration which said they refused to be involved in such research.

With more than a dozen countries now capable of producing bacteriological weapons, the view of those scientists and politicians who say that the convention must be amended to bring in more stringent verification procedures should only be welcomed. The amendments could be made within the framework of the United Nations so that safeguards are secured on a political level for complying with this important international document.

Gerasimov, Aboymov Hold Press Briefing

'Heated' Georgian Debates Described

LD1404192789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] This afternoon at a briefing in Moscow, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] Concerning the situation in Tbilisi, a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party is being held today. It began at 1100 local time. There were debates, and one can describe them as heated. The plenum satisfied the request of Dzhumbar Ilyich Patiashvili to release him from the duties of first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum released him unanimously. The plenum also removed from the bureau Zurab Amvrosiyevich Chkhaidze, who held the post of the chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, and Otari Yevtikheyevich Cherkezia, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

They stated their wish to resign from their posts. But this is a question not within the plenum's competence.

Givi Grigoryevich Gumbaridze was nominated as the sole candidate for the post of first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. I can say that Comrade Gumbaridze, born in 1945, a party worker, worked as head of a department. At first he worked as a secretary in an oblast, in a rayon, and then as head of department of the administrative bodies of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He also worked as first secretary of the Tbilisi city party committee, and for the last 2 months he worked as the chairman of the Committee for State Security. [end recording]

U.S. Claims on Terrorism Rejected

LD1404142989 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—"The Soviet Union's stand on terrorism is generally known. In keeping with the spirit of new political thinking, the USSR is ready to take part actively in international cooperation to combat it", Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, stated at a briefing here today.

The U.S. State Department cannot be unaware of this stand, he noted. Most surprising, therefore, is the fact that the report it had prepared for Congress on the "Structure of Global Terrorism: 1988" lists the Soviet Union, along with other East-European nations, among countries backing terrorism.

It is difficult to grasp, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said, the motives by which the authors of the report were guided when they resorted to obvious misinformation. Such an approach does not contribute to the creation of an atmosphere necessary for promoting Soviet-American and international cooperation in combating terrorism.

Pact Ministers Meeting Viewed

LD1404173989 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—A statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboymov at a briefing which was held here today, was devoted to the results of the conference of the Committee of Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers. The deputy minister said that the committee makes a great contribution to strengthening and developing cooperation between socialist countries. He pointed out that rapid changes in the international situation and the emergence of new difficult problems in the world necessitate improving further the mechanism of interaction between the allied socialist countries and bringing it in greater conformity with realities shaping up in Europe and the world.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, who conducted the briefing, added that some NATO countries would like to carry out "compensatory" measures under the pretext of modernisation of tactical nuclear weapons and to deploy missile systems in Europe in place of those destroyed under the INF Treaty.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "calls on the NATO states to renounce modernisation of tactical nuclear weapons on a mutual basis. Such a measure would contribute to creating a favourable political situation for talks on a stage-by-stage reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe."

The USSR repeatedly confirmed its position on the problem of terrorism which is becoming one of the pressing global problems of our times. "Our country is ready, acting in the spirit of new political thinking, to actively participate in international cooperation to control it. Nevertheless, the U.S. State Department included the Soviet Union, along with other East European states, into the list of countries backing terrorism in its regular annual report to Congress on global terrorism in 1988. The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that "such an approach does not contribute to creating an atmosphere, necessary for establishing Soviet-American and international cooperation to control terrorism."

Touching on the question of Soviet military shipments to Nicaragua, Gerasimov noted that the USSR repeatedly proposed to the United States to stop, on a mutual basis, or to radically cut such shipments to Central American countries.

Taking the decision to continue aid to the contras stationed in Honduras, the United States intends to preserve them as a combat-capable force and a potential threat to Nicaragua. In other words, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, Washington is still unable to abandon the instrument of power politics with respect to Nicaragua, though another line of conduct would be logical in the light of changes (declared by the U.S. Administration) in its approach to a political settlement in Central America.

A plenary meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, now under way in Tbilisi, unanimously met a request by Dzhumbar Patiashvili on relieving him of the post of first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Gerasimov said. He added that the plenum dropped from the Central Committee Bureau Zurab Chkheidze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, and Otari Cherkezia, president of the Presidium of the Georgian Supreme Soviet. They declared their desire to leave these posts. But this question is outside the competence of the plenary meeting.

One candidate—Givi Gumbaridze, career party functionary who was chairman of Georgia's State Security Committee for the past two months, was nominated for the post of first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenary meeting attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, continues its deliberations.

Aboymov on Pact Meeting

LD1404232989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS)—The 18th session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee in Berlin took place in a genuinely comradely atmosphere, and discussions were constructive and creative, said Ivan Aboymov, USSR deputy foreign minister. He was speaking here today at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center. The foreign ministers committee is making an increasingly greater contribution to strengthening and developing cooperation among the socialist countries, while obviously not utilizing all the potential, he said.

"We understand that rapid changes in the international situation and the appearance of new, complex problems dictate the need to further improve the mechanism of cooperation between the allied socialist countries and to bring this more closely into line with the new realities developing in Europe and the world," said Ivan Aboymov.

Answering a TASS correspondent's question, the deputy minister stressed that the exchange of views differed in the broad pluralism of opinions expressed on all the

basic issues on the agenda. In this instance, he emphasized, the word "pluralism" does not mean the existence of divergences of some kind. However, nuances in the approaches of the different states to different problems naturally exist. Thus, in assessing the results of the Vienna meeting, certain participants in the foreign ministers committee session noted that the positions of the socialist countries on matters in the "second basket"—economic cooperation—were not assertive enough. In the sphere of East-West economic cooperation there are still a good many barriers, and many restrictive measures are in force that inhibit the normal development of trade and economic ties.

Commenting on the initiative of the Warsaw Pact states on conducting separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, Ivan Aboymov said that the socialist countries proceed from the fact that without a "third nuclear zero," there can be no stability of the political situation or genuine security on the continent.

"One hopes that NATO's upcoming 40th anniversary will be used to undertake countersteps to reduce military confrontation in Europe to reduce confrontation, to improve the climate of trust and cooperation between East and West, and to search jointly for ways of organizing the relations of the two military and political alliances," said Ivan Aboymov.

Further on Aboymov Remarks

LD1404193989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] The attention of the mass media is drawn to the documents of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee which met recently in Berlin. A news conference held by Deputy Foreign Minister Aboymov in Moscow today was devoted to the results of the meeting. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko.

[Pasko] In stressing the special features of the Berlin meeting of the foreign ministers committee, Comrade Aboymov noted above all the fact that what occupied the main place at the meeting were European problems—topical tasks of continuing the pan-European process on the basis of the accords attained at the Vienna meeting of the member-states of the pan-European conference. At the meeting in Berlin, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers focused attention on questions concerning the further reduction in the level of military confrontation on the continent. As Comrade Aboymov noted, the beginning of the talks in Vienna on conventional forces and confidence-building measures in Europe makes one wholly optimistic. The meeting adopted a statement appealing to the NATO member states to begin in the immediate future separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear component of the so-called dual-purpose systems. Describing this important proposal, Comrade Aboymov stressed:

[Begin Aboymov recording] The major new initiative put forward in Berlin has confirmed that the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact show with their words and deeds their adherence to Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons. The beginning of talks on tactical nuclear weapons, in our view, now depends on the West. One would like to hope that the 40th anniversary of the North Atlantic bloc will be used by NATO to take reciprocal steps in alleviating military confrontation in Europe, alleviating confrontation, and improving the climate of East-West trust and cooperation with the aim of jointly searching for ways to set up relations between the two military and political alliances. [end recording]

As everyone knows, the NATO countries' first reaction to the Warsaw Pact proposals has not been unequivocal. Speaking about this reaction, Comrade Aboymov noted that we know the position of individual NATO states on this issue. The Warsaw Pact states consider it necessary to formulate their political position on this issue at this moment, not because of some opportunistic considerations and not even because of the nature of the present political times, as some people in the West are trying to allege, having in mind differences in the views of the NATO states on this problem. The position of the Warsaw Pact members reflects a fundamental viewpoint of our alliance on this most important and vital problem. We understand that its solution will not be easy. However, we believe that without resolving it in the future we will not be able to ensure the stability in Europe on which we bank, and for which we have now begun a series of negotiations in particular on reducing conventional weapons.

Baker Statement Criticized

LD1404221289 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1417 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS)—At a briefing held here today Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, criticized a statement by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Gerasimov said that during hearings at the subcommittee meeting on allocations of the Senate commission on humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan contras, Baker cast doubt on the Soviet Union's show of new political thinking in Central America.

The Soviet Union's approach to the development of relations with Latin America and to a solution of the problems in that region, including its stance regarding a Central American settlement, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, is entirely in line with the spirit of the new political thinking. That is how these approaches have been received on the Latin American continent. They have met with a positive response there.

Touching on the matter of Soviet military supplies to Nicaragua, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry recalled that the USSR has been and remains in

favor of resolving this in the context of wider measures aimed at reducing tension and raising confidence between the countries of the region; it is also in favor of turning Central America into a zone free of foreign military presence and arms.

The Soviet Union, Gennadiy Gerasimov underscored in this connection, has on more than one occasion proposed to the United States the cessation or radical reduction on a reciprocal basis of arms deliveries to the Central American countries.

Having made the decision to continue aid to the contras who are in Honduras, the United States intends to retain them in the capacity of a combat-ready force and a potential threat to Nicaragua. In other words, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative said, Washington still cannot give up its instrument of the politics of force with regard to Nicaragua—even though, in light of the changes in approach to a political settlement in Central America declared by the U.S. Administration, another line of conduct would be logical.

Afghan Situation Updated

LD1404221689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 14 Apr 39

[Text] On 14 April at the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow, a briefing was held for Soviet and foreign journalists on current questions concerning international politics. The briefing was conducted by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate. This is what he said on the situation in Afghanistan:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] The situation in Afghanistan remains as before. An offensive is proceeding against Jalalabad from the north, southeast, and south. Thousands of missiles and shells are being fired at the city and government troops positions, causing losses among the civilian population and military service. The insurgents and Pakistani militia do not suffer from any shortages of ammunition, which is being supplied constantly to the areas near Jalalabad from Pakistani territory.

On 14 April 100 motor vehicles got through to Jalalabad, including with flour, tea, salt, and sugar. Shelling of the city of Khowst is continuing from the northeast and southeast. Government troops are inflicting blows through the air force and artillery. The government troops have liberated security posts in the southern Salang. Traffic has been restored along the Khayraton-Kabul route. Many motor vehicles, about 500 of them, have already gone via the southern Salang.

One can add that in the ranks of the Afghan insurgents near Jalalabad there is growing dissatisfaction with their leaders. When they were sent from Peshawar they were told that Soviet troops had gone back to the areas near Jalalabad. But they are finding that there are no Soviet

troops there. On the contrary, they are discovering foreign soldiers there—Arabs and Pakistanis who are to be found in bandit formations. [end recording]

'Serious Disagreements' Seen Within NATO
PM0704121589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Antonov dispatch: "NATO Anniversary"]

[Text] Brussels—At the NATO headquarters in Evere last Tuesday the jubilee measures devoted to the 40th anniversary of this Western military-political alliance began with a solemn ceremony to hoist the national flags of the North Atlantic bloc's member states. Army bands from Britain and the Benelux countries marched past through the first snow to fall this year. The official festivities ended with a sitting of a special NATO Council session at the level of permanent representatives.

In his speech at the session, NATO Secretary General M. Woerner pointed to the good prospects for an improvement in the East-West dialogue, which, in his opinion, is being promoted by the changes taking place in both the domestic and the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of East Europe. According to M. Woerner, the Atlantic allies, recognizing the need to develop East-West cooperation, are increasingly actively expressing the intention to continue the search for political solutions aimed at settling disagreements between the two sides.

At the same time the secretary general of the North Atlantic bloc emphasized the need to continue adhering to the strategic guidelines founded on the use of military strength—primarily nuclear arms.

Commenting on NATO's 40th anniversary, the Belgian press points to serious disagreements which have arisen in recent months among the Atlantic allies, particularly over the question of modernizing tactical nuclear weapons.

UN Committee Views Enlarging Peacekeeping Role
LD1104092489 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT
11 Apr 89

[Text] New York April 11 TASS—A session of the special committee on peace-keeping operations opened at U.N. Headquarters on Monday. The meeting is expected to discuss widening the role and raising the efficiency of peace-keeping operations.

In the USSR's opinion, it is now possible to involve U.N. forces more fully in the settlement of regional conflicts. The USSR also believes that proposals to set up a reserve of military observers and U.N. armed forces should be examined. The Soviet Union expressed readiness to detail a military contingent from its Armed Forces to conduct peace-keeping operations. The governments of

north European countries called on the U.N. to display flexibility in expanding the sphere of peace-keeping operations. At its first meeting the special committee set up a working group to study in detail the proposals.

UNESCO Group Leader Comments on Visit
LD1304154189 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT
13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Head of the UNESCO Youth Department Pierluigi Vagliani said on Thursday that he had discussions with the Soviet Committee of Youth Organisations concerning opportunities for establishing a joint fund to make affordable preferential terms for young people wishing to travel abroad.

Vagliani headed a UNESCO delegation which arrived in the Soviet Union on April 1 to discuss perspectives of expanded youth contacts with the Soviet Youth Committee.

"We have toured the Ukraine, Latvia and Daghestan which gave us an opportunity to get acquainted with various aspects of the social and political life of Soviet young people", Vagliani told the news conference.

He described the prospects for strengthening contacts between young people of different nations as "increasingly favourable of late". The delegation members believe that there is every chance to involve young people in joint projects that will take them to new places where they can participate in restoring architectural monuments and erecting new structures.

Vagliani stressed that European youth can contribute to the creation of a common European home by expanding contacts and cooperation. Delegation members supported the idea of extending links between unofficial groups from different countries, consolidating contacts between young scientists, families and schoolchildren.

Foreign Penalties for Ethnic Incitement Noted
PM1004142789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[Article by G. Ovcharenko in reply to reader's letter: "The State and the Laws"]

[Text] "Recently, in some parts of the country, particularly in the Baltic area, the Transcaucasus, and even Moscow, there have been rallies and demonstrations at which so-called informal leaders have publicly preached antisocialism and ethnic enmity and have urged violation of the state's territorial integrity. In the meantime our valiant law-enforcement organs have done nothing. What is this—democracy? I do not think so. So I would like to know how the law reacts in foreign countries to similar outbursts by citizens....

"G. Seradskiy, war and labor veteran, Moscow"

They told us at the Institute of Soviet State Development and Legislation that practically all countries have legislation making it a crime to call for the alteration or undermining of the state and social system, to insult state and public organs and officials, fuel interethnic strife, or abuse the symbols of the state.

The U.S. federal criminal code, for example, envisages a penalty in the form of a fine or up to 20 years in jail for propaganda aimed at overthrowing the government.

In Spain anyone inside or outside the country who conducts propaganda aimed at violently subverting or destroying the political, social, economic or legal organization of the state, destroying or weakening the sense of nationhood, infringing on the unity of the Spanish nation, or supporting or propagandizing separatists' activities will be punished by imprisonment for between 6 months and 6 years or a fine of between 10,000 and 500,000 pesetas. In some cases the punishment can be increased to 12 years in jail together with forfeiture of all civil rights. But if the actions are trivial the court, taking the criminal's character into account, has the right to reduce the punishment.

French legislation specifies life imprisonment for attempts to subvert or change the constitutional system or incitement of citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against the state authorities or for the purpose of violating the integrity of the national territory.

In the FRG anyone who disseminates, prepares for dissemination, keeps stocks of, or brings into the country the propaganda of parties or associations banned by the

constitutional court or organizations standing proxy for them contrary to the law will be punished by up to 3 years in jail or a fine. Punishment of up to 5 years in jail or a fine is envisaged for slandering government organs or other institutions.

In Italy anyone who publicly insults the republic, government, constitutional court, armed forces, or Italian nation can be sent to jail by the courts for up to 3 years. The same punishment awaits those who abuse the national flag or other state emblem.

If anyone in Sweden publicly insults any ethnic group with a specific origin or a religious faith, his actions are described as incitement of hatred against ethnic groups and the punishment is up to 2 years in jail or a fine.

Ministry Aide Receives U.S., Finnish Visitors
PM1404141389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
8 Apr 89 Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A lively and interesting exchange of opinions on questions of internationalizing international dialogue took place on 6 April during a meeting between V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and a delegation from the American UN Association and representatives of the Ford Foundation.

V.F. Petrovskiy received E. Rajakoski, Finnish Foreign Ministry special ambassador, on 7 April.

United States & Canada

Foreign Ministry Protests Expulsion of Amtorg Staffer
*LD1504154389 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT
15 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS—The Soviet Foreign Ministry made a strong protest on Friday to U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Jack Matlock over the groundless demand of the U.S. authorities that S. Malinin, a Soviet staffer of Amtorg [the American Joint Stock Trading Company], leave the United States. The U.S. authorities took this step allegedly in retaliation for the "groundless" expulsion from the Soviet Union of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Van Gundy, U.S. assistant military attache in Moscow.

This explanation put forward by the U.S. authorities was rejected as absolutely unsound. The U.S. side had been given concrete proof of the incompatibility of the behaviour of Van Gundy and his diplomatic status. It was pointed out to the ambassador that the American side would bear full responsibility for possible consequences and that the incident remained open.

It was stressed that such actions ran counter to the joint efforts of the two countries aimed at a further positive development of Soviet-American relations.

Officials Meet U.S. Ambassador Matlock 14 Apr

Talks With Petrovskiy
*LD1504113289 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT
15 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS—Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, met Friday U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Jack Matlock.

They discussed the development of cooperation in solving global and other problems of transnational character as well as UN activities from the viewpoint of Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

Hands Baker Message to Bessmertnykh
*LD1404150589 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Tass] Moscow April 14 TASS—U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Jack Matlock has been received by First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Aleksander Bessmertnykh here on Friday.

He handed over a letter from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Some current questions of Soviet-American relations and also a number of regional problems were discussed.

Gorbachev Greets Bering Bridge Arctic Expedition
*LD1404140889 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has extended cordial greetings to participants in the Soviet-American "Bering Bridge" expedition and wished them the successful completion of their mission.

Addressing the expedition members, Gorbachev pointed out that they were helping build a bridge of friendship and cooperation between the Chukchi Peninsula and Alaska, between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"We are united by common problems, those of preserving the culture of the peoples of the north and nature of the Arctic and strengthening peace on earth," the Soviet leader said.

U.S. Losing Political Initiative to Europe, PRC
*LD1604005589 Moscow in English to North America
2200 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Announcer-read commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] When last fall Mr George Shultz, the then-secretary of state, was giving his fifth and last interview for Soviet television, I asked him if he could give Mr James Baker a piece of advice: to answer our questions just as regularly. Mr Shultz promised to do so. You may wonder why I am recalling this now and what kind of questions I would like to put to the present secretary of state. I mean questions of interest to the whole of the Soviet people. One is why the Soviet-American dialogue has come to what seems too long a pause; the other, when the pause can be expected to end. Incidentally, people in other countries, too, want to know this. When Mikhail Gorbachev was visiting London last week I could see as I talked to newsmen, my colleagues from various nations, that everybody was eager to know when the pause is going to end. [passage omitted pointing out that Bush and Baker are not newcomers to foreign policy]

Although winter has passed and spring is halfway through, no winds of change are beginning to blow for Washington's foreign policy. All those who were lucky to watch the Soviet-British summit closely could feel that Washington was losing the political initiative to Moscow and also to London, Beijing, Bonn, and Paris, where Soviet-Chinese, Soviet-West German, and Soviet-French summits are being prepared, ones to take place within months. As we can see, major foreign policy programs do not depend on Washington's agenda.

Since we understand the importance of Soviet-American relations, we believe a policy—as General de Gaulle put it—must be pursued in all azimuths, which is what we are doing. We hope our two nations will resume their active dialogue, and the sooner they do so, the better this will prove for the whole world.

China

Li Peng Views Sino-Soviet Summit, Japan Ties *LD1404201489 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo April 14 TASS—The Sino-Soviet summit will be of great significance for the peoples of the two countries, and make a positive contribution to Asian and world peace, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Peng, now visiting here, said at a news conference held at the Japanese Press Club on Friday.

The Sino-Soviet summit meeting to be held in Beijing next May will be centered on normalisation of interstate relations, the present-day international situation and development of bilateral relations, Li Peng said. The meeting between the top leaders of the Communist Party of China and the CPSU will naturally lead to restoration of relations between the two parties and establishment of inter-party contacts at different levels, Li Peng said.

Speaking of China's relations with Japan, the premier described them as "good on the whole". But there are problems which should be treated with due attention, he stressed. These are the bitter history of the past and also Japanese-Taiwan relations. Li Peng said that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita had assured him that Japan would approach these problems in accordance with the spirit of the joint 1972 statement on establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship.

Answering the question about the political situation in the People's Republic of China, the premier of the State Council described as "being at variance with reality" the assertions by some Western mass media that there are differences between top Chinese leaders in their views on economic reforms in the country. "The political situation in China is stable. Our views with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Zhao Ziyang not necessarily fully coincide, but we act in concord as concerns the general line and the policy of reforms and liberalisation. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Li Peng on USSR Ties, Korean Situation *PM1404152989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS report: "On the Principles of Equality"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Apr—The upcoming Sino-Soviet summit "will pave a way for the future and promote the development of relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness between our two countries," Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, has said during a visit to Japan. KYODO reports that in the course of a conversation today with Shintaro Abe, general secretary of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the head of the PRC

Government pointed out that Sino-Soviet relations, which "used to contain abnormal elements and even disputes, will be based on principles of equality and mutual advantage."

Li Peng also met the leaders of a number of opposition parties. Speaking about the PRC's approach to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Li Peng expressed hope for the development of direct North-South dialogue. He pointed out that China maintains good relations with the DPRK and noted that PRC-South Korean ties are confined to economic and sporting exchanges.

KYODO reports that in the course of a conversation with Sosuke Uno, head of the Japanese foreign policy department, PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen indicated the need to prevent civil war in Cambodia after the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from the country's territory. He advocated the formation of a transitional quadripartite coalition government in Cambodia.

USSR-PRC Border Talks in Beijing End 15 Apr *LD1504100289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (TASS)—The second round of meetings of the working group of the USSR and PRC government delegations on talks on border issues took place in Beijing from 30 March to 15 April. Discussions on the line followed by the Soviet-Chinese border in its western sector were continued in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

Tian Zengpei, PRC vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the Chinese Government delegation, met members of the Soviet section of the working group.

XINHUA Cited on Hu Yaobang Death, Obituary *LD1504200989 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] Beijing April 15 TASS—XINHUA News Agency today released an obituary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, which says that Hu Yaobang, a prominent party official and statesman, died this morning of a heart attack.

Hu Yaobang was born in Hunan Province in 1915. He took an active part in the anti-Japanese war and held senior posts in the Chinese Army. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Hu Yaobang worked as a secretary of the North-Sichuan Administrative District. In 1952, he was elected secretary of the Young Communist League of China Central Committee and in 1965—secretary of the party committee of Shaanxi Province.

Hu Yaobang supervised the work of several departments of the Chinese Communist Party. He was elected secretary of the Central Commission on Discipline of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Since 1981 till 1987 he held the post of the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. At the first plenary meeting of the party 13th Central Committee he was elected member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee.

The obituary notes Hu Yaobang's great services to the party, the state and the people, his great contribution to socialist construction in the People's Republic of China. The death of Comrade Hu Yaobang is a great loss to the party and the people, the obituary said.

Broadcaster Interviewed on PRC Visit, Cooperation
OW0904235989 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Report on interview with (Yegoulov), president of the Soviet Broadcasting and Television College, by unidentified Moscow Radio reporter; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] Friends, today we are going to broadcast a talk by (Yegoulov), president of the Soviet Broadcasting and Television College, on his visit to China. During a recent visit to China by a Soviet Broadcasting and Television Committee delegation which he led, (Yegoulov) met his Chinese counterparts and learned about their work.

Our station reporter asked President (Yegoulov) this question: In your view, what are the good things about Chinese television?

(Yegoulov) said: I think the mutual relationship between the Chinese Central Television Station and the various provincial television stations is something that merits our great attention because in our country, as in China, coordination in television programs between all television stations in the entire Soviet Union and in the socialist republics is also very important. Besides, China's Central Television Station and the various provincial television stations have rich experience in international contacts. Some of their experience is worth our study.

Our reporter asked: In your view, in which areas of television broadcasting can the two countries cooperate with each other—for example, joint production of television films and joint formulation and broadcast of television programs?

(Yegoulov) said: Yes, the forms of cooperation between Soviet television and television stations in other countries are also applicable to Soviet-Chinese television cooperation. (Yegoulov) believes that program-exchange

may become the first stage of this cooperation. On the basis of this cooperation, joint production of television films may also be a good form of cooperation.

(Yegoulov) said: I think we will accumulate a lot of good experiences in live telecasting, "television bridges," and other forms of cooperation like the one we have already developed with other countries.

In conclusion, we asked (Yegoulov), president of the Soviet Broadcast and Television College, about mutual contacts between Soviet and Chinese broadcasting and television workers.

(Yegoulov) said: We have reached agreement with the Beijing Broadcasting College on student training. Between the end of April and early May, a Beijing Broadcast College delegation will visit the Soviet Union. During that visit, we will jointly work out an agreement on mutual exchange of experts, scientific and technological personnel, teachers, post graduates, teaching material, and books and magazines. Maybe we will hold a joint meeting in the near future to discuss the position of television in Soviet-Chinese cooperation. If this meeting becomes a reality, the results will be published as a joint document.

(Yegoulov) pointed out: We think our Chinese counterparts also agree on this point. To facilitate implementation of the envisioned agreement, it is necessary to set up a joint committee or working group composed of teachers from our college and the Beijing Broadcast College. As for promoting contacts with Chinese television workers, we have agreed that a Soviet delegation will pay a return visit to China at the end of September this year during which an agreement on mutual visits of television workers and exchange, research, registration, and operation of television programs and films will be signed.

In conclusion, (Yegoulov) pointed out: We have long-range plans for mutual cooperation. Our meetings in Beijing, Nanjing, and Guangzhou showed that both sides sincerely intend to implement these plans.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Foreign Minister Stops in Moscow 12 Apr
PM1404144189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister, was in Moscow 12 April en route for home.

He was met at the airport by I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and also Kwan Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

DPRK Envoy Signs Airport Violence Protocol
PM1404165989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Announcement"]

[Text] On 11 April DPRK Ambassador to Moscow Kwan Hui-kyong signed on behalf of the DPRK the 24 February 1988 protocol on combating illegal acts of violence at airports handling international civil aircraft, of which the USSR Government is one of the depositaries.

New ROK Unrest Expected After Mun Ik-hwan Arrest
OW1704084889 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1045 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Dmitry Biryukov]

[Text] The events that took place today at Seoul's International Kimpo Airport are most likely to cause an explosion of new antigovernment demonstrations by opponents of the South Korean regime. What happened was that one of the leaders of the antigovernment movement, Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, was arrested as he got off the plane. Without the approval of the authorities, he visited DPRK's capital, Pyongyang.

Mun Ik-hwan is being charged with infringement of a state security law, since the South Korean administration demands that all contacts with the DPRK be conducted only through official channels. Mun Ik-hwan is threatened with imprisonment of up to 10 years. He is presently 71 years old.

Representatives of radically inclined student groups and other opponents of the regime have announced that this government action will undoubtedly make South Korea's domestic political situation more tense and exert a negative influence on the development of dialogue between North and South Korea.

Now you are seeing Mun Ik-hwan attending a press conference in Tokyo. [video shows Mun speaking to a large group of reporters] He is telling the journalists that while in Pyongyang he met with Kim Il-song and discussed problems concerning the reunification of Korea. According to Mun Ik-hwan, the discussion lasted approximately 6 hours. By the way, at this press conference Mun Ik-hwan announced that he feared arrest once he returned to Seoul. As we already know, this was no idle threat.

MPR's Batmonh Cited on Renewal of Society
PM1404164589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Back Up Words With Practical Deeds"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Apr—Words and assurances relating to the need for renewal in Mongolian society, renewal that has begun due to the party's initiative and the people's support, must today be backed up by vigorous practical actions on the part of every labor collective and every citizen. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium, declared this on addressing the party and economic aktiv of Bulgan Aymag during a tour of the country, UNEN reports.

Restructuring is designed to raise the working people's living standards. The broad development of socialist democracy and the enhancement of the role of labor collectives in formulating and implementing social and production plans are of fundamental importance today, J. Batmonh said. It is necessary to decisively abandon the old forms of national economic management and more vigorously introduce the new economic mechanism everywhere.

Touching on the renewal of the political system, the MPRP Central Committee general secretary pointed to an important step in the democratization of internal party life taken during the report and election campaign that has ended in primary organizations. The practice of independent elections of leading workers is now being asserted in public and economic organizations. But this is only the beginning, the Mongolian leader pointed out.

He devoted great attention in his speech to problems of introducing progressive farming methods—in particular, intensive techniques with due regard for each zone's specific natural and climatic conditions—and selection work to improve Mongolian livestock breeds, and to questions of improving the system of labor remuneration for stockmen and grain growers. Party and state organs must participate more actively in work on improving peasants' social conditions, he emphasized.

Near East & South Asia

Gerasimov, Navy Officials Discuss Syrian Attack
PM1404172189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Report on USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center briefing by G.I. Gerasimov, and comment by USSR Navy Political Directorate as reported by correspondents R. Ignatiyev and G. Charodeyev on 11 April attack by Syrian-marked helicopters on Soviet naval ships off the coast of Lebanon: "Incident in the Mediterranean"]

[Text] G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at the latest briefing at the ministry press center. He said, in particular:

"On 11 April two helicopters with Syrian markings carried out a rocket attack in the Mediterranean against Soviet auxiliary vessels—an oceangoing tug and a diving boat. It happened approximately 29 miles from the port of Tartus. Seven people were wounded and one suffered contusions. Soviet ships that were not far away came to their assistance: the antisubmarine ship 'Krasnyy Kavkaz' and the antisubmarine cruiser 'Leningrad.' The injured men were given essential medical aid and two were taken to Tartus for treatment. The most serious injuries were sustained by Senior Warrant Officer Biserov, chief petty officer-in-charge, and by Senior Seaman Shkitchenko, whom there is little hope of saving.

"The Syrian side has expressed regret at what happened and offered its official apologies."

IZVESTIYA's correspondents contacted the USSR Navy Political Directorate. This is what they were told:

"The reason for the incident in the Mediterranean has not yet been established. A thorough investigation is in progress. It has emerged on a preliminary basis that the Soviet diving boat was returning to Sevastopol in tow. At the same time, Syrian helicopters, the Syrian authorities claim, were rehearsing combat operations in a training area. It appears from the crews' report that the Syrians apparently received a warning that a number of launches with terrorists on board were on the move. In the heat of the moment the Syrian helicopters may have erroneously fired on the Soviet vessels with rocket shells, which made holes in the deck. Several seamen were wounded by shrapnel. Some of them sustained severe burns.

"Senior Warrant Officer Biserov, senior petty officer-in-charge, is now undergoing treatment in a hospital in the port of Tartus, with a serious chest wound. Seaman Shkitchenko has unfortunately died. The other seamen on the Soviet ships are on the way to Sevastopol. The casualties are in satisfactory condition."

Government Talking With 200 Afghan Rebel Leaders
PM1704112389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[V. Snegirev dispatch: "He Was One of the Mujahidin..."]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Apr— [passage omitted] ...In January 1987 Sayyed Ahmad [28-year-old Afghan rebel commander of the Sultani tribe in Herat Province], together with his people, concluded a treaty on cooperation with the government. Since that time he is no longer a bandit, or a dushman, as he was referred to "on the other side of the barricades," but instead a commander of voluntary tribal formations responsible for the defense of Herat. I have recorded the path he has traveled from jihad to peace, and since this path is typical of the leaders of many opposition groups, I am submitting it for the readers' attention.

The son of a peasant, Sayyed was one of the first to take up arms against the revolutionary regime 11 years ago. Why? The hasty and drastic reforms launched by the Taraki government at that time seemed to him a blasphemous attack on the foundations of Islam, designed to crush the entire way of life. The decision to wage a "holy war" was strengthened when in March 1979 the government troops put down the Herat mutiny. Incidentally, the term "mutiny" is mine. Sayyed Ahmad claims that no one incited the people at that time to go out into the streets and protest the new order. The action was spontaneous and truly universal. The insurgents were joined by the 17th infantry division. Then tanks and bombers were launched against the city.

After the Herat events they all departed, including [rebel leaders] Gafar Kal, Shir Aga, and Kamal Gulbagaz [names as transliterated]. Then, at the very beginning, we were all together, with Haji Ali Khan, until then a thief with a serious criminal record, as our leader. "Yes, yes," Sayyed confirms in response to a puzzled look from me. "He is my first cousin. He now lives in Iran. At that time we agreed to follow him since he was the most authoritative and decisive person around. At that time war was new to us all."

Three months later Sayyed Ahmad returned to his native land with a dozen loyal followers. To begin with they acted with caution and were mainly concerned with self-defense, since there was a shortage of weapons and munitions. After the Soviet troops arrived there he left for Iran to ask the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," which he had joined, for assistance.

Some time will pass and Sayyed Ahmad will begin to ask himself more and more often what is happening and why no end to the war is in sight. In 1986 he learns about Kabul's proposals for national reconciliation and about the fact that people like him are invited to take part in talks and given guarantees of full security. A trap? Toran Esma'il, who at that time headed the entire so-called "western front" of the detachments of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," categorically rejected any contact with the authorities, insisting that the jihad must be waged until victory. Victory? But who will celebrate this victory, if it ever comes—that is, when every day is claiming dozens of peasants' lives and devastating the native land. The time has come to put an end to the bloodshed. Kabul is proposing business: All his people can retain their weapons and will be given money, munitions, and clothing. There is only one condition: They must ensure the security of a given zone and guard the peaceful life there.

But what if it is a trap? The mass arrests during Amin's time and the lawlessness perpetrated in the name of the revolution were still fresh in his memory. Reprisals were taken against his father, then his uncle. Maybe the security service is trying to ensnare him in the same way? For a long time he did not trust the people who came to him from Herat with proposals that he conclude a

cease-fire and come to the city for talks. Sheer chance helped establish confidence. A neighboring detachment led by a relative of his captured a Soviet soldier. Sayyed ransomed the prisoner and offered to hand him over to the authorities as a goodwill gesture.

Gradually, step by step he moved toward an agreement, at first on a cease-fire, then on cooperation. Now his people, 3,000 of them, are responsible for guarding a vast zone around the provincial center. In connection with the 10th anniversary of the Herat uprising (14 March) Toran Esma'il received an order from the headquarters of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" to capture the city at any price. Sayyed's outposts were the first to come under attack. By midday they had driven their former allies well back.

He invited me, promising me a walk through Herat at any time of day or night. In the past I had seen this remarkable ancient city mainly through the view ports of armored personnel carriers.

The walkie-talkie on the table sprang to life. Someone's voice called Sayyed. He replied and looked at his watch. "My friends are reminding me that we are expected at the president's residence," he explained. "For I came to Kabul to discuss plans for our future life."

So, a meeting. Neither more nor less, as they say.

Recently, Republic of Afghanistan President Najibullah issued a new appeal to the opposition groupings' field commanders to renounce the solution of the issues by force of arms and to sit down at the table for peace negotiations. He reaffirmed that the government is ready to guarantee the opposition groupings' right to retain their arms and will grant them assistance in the form of essential commodities, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment; guarantee freedom of elections of county [uyezdnyy] and district [volostnyy] chiefs, justices, and prosecutors; and help the families of those who have been killed. "The Afghans' wounds can be healed only by the Afghans themselves," the president said.

On that same day Voice of America hastened to report that Najibullah's appeal had been rejected by all the field commanders. All of them? I would have believed this if I had not been acquainted with Sayyed Ahmad and others who yesterday were fighting against the Republic. Today talks are underway with more than 200 field commanders. Thirty of them are ready to accept Kabul's proposals. This process is far more logical than the continuation of the war.

I do not wish to look into the future and build up excessively bright suppositions concerning Sayyed's destiny. It has happened that, suddenly, former mujahidin have again turned their guns against the people's power for some reason or another. Nothing in Afghanistan is really simple. But today Sayyed is hurrying to meet with the president. And this fact must be heeded.

Najibullah Addresses Diplomatic Corps 15 Apr
LD1504163889 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT
15 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul April 15 TASS—"A totally new situation has formed in the country after Soviet troop withdrawal from the Republic of Afghanistan", President Najibullah stressed in his speech to representatives of the diplomatic corps today.

We Afghans shall prove to ourselves and the whole world that we have enough strength, capabilities and courage to decide independently and by unified efforts the future of the country and our destiny and also prospects for a social, economic and political development of our society.

Despite counteraction and the warlike position of armed extremists, the Republic of Afghanistan remains loyal to the humane policy of national reconciliation since this policy meets the interests of our homeland and the people. The government will carry on the search for ways toward talks, dialogue and mutual understanding with all opposition forces, including parties, groups, field commanders, armed detachments, and separate politicians.

Our political system should be just to the maximum and rely on the norms of Islam and the traditions of the Afghan society. We will spread increasingly deeper the traditions of holding jirgas, which were approved by history, support the principles of appointing governing bodies by election both on the national and local level. Coalition government bodies will be set up and consolidated, freedom of political activity, of the speech and the press will be guaranteed. To ensure peace and stability, conditions will be assured for setting up local government bodies with wide powers to the point of local autonomy.

Grave damage estimated at hundreds of billions of afghanis was caused to the Afghan economy over a decade of the undeclared war, Najibullah went on. Upwards of a thousand economic facilities and enterprises, 350 bridges, 3,000 kilometres of roads, and 5,000 transport facilities were demolished. It also caused a rundown on agriculture. The turnover of domestic and foreign commerce has essentially dropped as a result of the disruption of internal economic links. The government will use all opportunities in its disposal to ease shortages of food and other prime necessities.

We intend to pay serious attention to the development and strengthening of the private sector to which a considerable number of enterprises, which are currently run by the state, will be turned. Afghan citizens abroad can take their capital to the country and profitably invest it in various branches of the national economy.

As auspicious conditions are created, a specific plan will be developed to resume the operation of the destroyed economic facilities. In so doing, priority should be given to enterprises which meet the vital needs of the population and the national economy and also to branches ensuring an increase in employment with account of the upcoming return of refugees.

Speaking about a long-term comprehensive programme for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the head of the Afghan state noted that it should be implemented with account of the realisation of the programme of UN humanitarian and economic aid to Afghanistan, the long-term programme of economic, technical and trade cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan, and also by attracting aid from international organisations, banks and separate countries.

The government of the Republic regards as its foremost duty to give all-round aid to farmers by granting soft credits to them and assistance in obtaining high-quality seeds and fertilisers, and farming implements. The state also intends to give necessary aid to big farms both of the state and private sector. A new agricultural policy will be elaborated with due account for the errors made during the implementation of the land reform.

The damage inflicted by the war upon the social sphere is also heavy. Over 2,000 schools, 140 hospitals and medical establishments, and dozens of mosques were destroyed. The overriding task is to give medical aid to the people, set up rehabilitation centres for invalids, and supply the population, especially its indigent part, with medicines free or for affordable prices.

Extending all-round aid to the southern, southeastern and western provinces of the country, which suffered most during the war, especially to areas where tribes live, will have an important place in the economic and social rehabilitation programme, Najibullah said. He stressed that the key condition for fulfilling the programmes is to restore peace and security in the country.

The president denounced the ongoing interference of Islamabad, which enjoys Washington's backing, in Afghanistan's internal affairs. In this regard, he called the diplomatic corps' attention to the latest statement by UN secretary-general, in which the parties to the internal Afghan conflict are called to cease fire and form a broad-based coalition government, and the guarantors of the Geneva agreements—to scrupulously honour their provisions.

UN Security Council Hears Afghanistan's Wakil
PM1404112589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "UN Security Council Discusses Situation Around Afghanistan"]

[Text] New York, 12 Apr—At the request of the Afghan Government, the UN Security Council met as a matter of urgency on Tuesday to discuss the situation around

Afghanistan. The debate was opened by 'Abdul Wakil, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, who drew the attention of the international community to the fact that of late the intensification of the armed aggression and Pakistan's overt and covert interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs have assumed an even larger scale, threatening peace, stability, and security in southwest Asia. The undeclared war of the past 10 years has now been transformed by Pakistan into a full-scale war against Afghanistan. This is a qualitatively new stage in Pakistan's aggression against our country, 'Abdul Wakil pointed out.

He acquainted members of the Security Council in detail with incontrovertible, documentary evidence that testifies to Pakistan's direct aggression, including the participation of units of the 11th division of the Pakistani Armed Forces, Pakistani commandos, and "militia" in preplanned operations aimed at capturing border provinces and the city of Jalalabad. Pakistan, the minister declared, has completely violated its international commitments, including the Geneva agreements, and is hatching plans to annex Afghanistan under the guise of a "confederation." Pakistan's interventionist policy presents a threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

The Afghan representative called on the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures provided for in the UN statutes to end Pakistan's aggression and intervention. He also proposed that a Security Council mission be sent to Afghanistan to study the situation, and that an appeal be addressed to the Soviet Union and the United States as the guarantors of the Geneva agreements to bring pressure to bear on Pakistan to induce it to implement its commitments under these agreements.

'Abdul Wakil reiterated the proposal of the Government of Afghanistan that an international conference be convened with a view to ensuring the country's permanent neutrality and demilitarization. It could be attended by neighboring countries, the USSR and the United States as guarantors of the Geneva agreements, and other members of the Security Council. The participation of other states would be welcome. He affirmed the appeal to all sides for a cease-fire to ensure free and democratic elections with the participation of all political parties and the creation of a broadly-based government with the participation of all forces. The policy of national reconciliation, proclaimed by the Government of Afghanistan, is the only way to resolve its internal problems, while the questions pertaining to self-determination and the choice of political and economic systems are the prerogative of the Afghan people alone.

The minister expressed the hope that the Security Council will be able to contribute to ending the suffering of the people of Afghanistan resulting from Pakistan's aggression, avert a further deterioration of the situation, and contribute to ensuring peace and security in the region.

Iqbal Akhund, adviser to the Pakistani prime minister [title as published] on national coordination and security, was in an unenviable position after this speech. All he could do was respond to the facts cited by the Afghan minister with unconvincing denials, and to the concrete proposals aimed at resolving the regional conflict with attacks on the Government of Afghanistan, quite absurdly accusing it of "responsibility" for the tragic continuation of the conflict. The envoy of the Pakistani Government even objected altogether to the Security Council discussing the problem of restoring peace in the region.

The timing of the next Security Council session to continue the examination of this problem will be announced later.

Afghan Legislature Sends Messages to USSR, U.S.
*LD1304223189 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1727 GMT 13 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] Kabul, 13 Apr, (TASS)—The deputies of the lower chamber of the Afghan legislature—the Wolasi Jerga—have sent messages to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the U.S. Congress, and the Pakistani parliament on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The signing of these agreements, the message to the Soviet legislature points out, was an important positive step in the cause of the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and the strengthening of international security. The Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have firmly and rigorously abided by the commitments they took upon themselves. The departure of the last Soviet soldier from Afghanistan can be regarded as a demonstration of goodwill. Unfortunately, Pakistan and the United States have regularly violated, and continue to violate, the Geneva provisions, and hopes for an end to the bloody war in Afghanistan are proving to be increasingly short-lived. The representatives of the Afghan people are appealing to the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium to use its high international standing and political weight to bring about the strict honoring of the agreements by all sides that signed them.

The document emphasizes that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR have deep historical roots. We express profound gratitude to the USSR, it says, for the comprehensive assistance it has provided, and continues to provide, to the Afghan people, as well as the hope that friendship between the peoples and parliaments of both countries will grow stronger and develop.

In the message to the U.S. Congress, the deputies stated that, despite the display of goodwill on the part of Afghanistan, certain militarist circles of Pakistan have not only failed to make a step toward fulfillment of the obligations they took upon themselves, but have also

extended interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. The interference has reached such major levels that it has created a threat to bilateral relations, peace, and security in the whole world. This unconstructive position evokes justified indignation from all those who are actually interested in the fulfillment of the Geneva agreements. The document calls on members of the U.S. Congress to use all possibilities available to them to overcome the obstacles standing in the way of their realization. [passage omitted]

Afro-Asian Committee Sends Message to Afghans
*LD1304215889 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1613 GMT 13 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow, Apr 13 (TASS)—"The Soviet public expresses its warm support and solidarity with your just struggle for the honor and freedom of your homeland, for attaining peace and tranquility on Afghan soil." This is said in a message by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries to the Afghan public on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the agreements on Afghanistan in Geneva.

The document published here today stresses that "the Soviet public will in the future, too, advocate insistently a speedy end to the fratricidal war, the arranging of an inter-Afghan dialogue, the strict and rigorous fulfillment by Pakistan and the United States of the Geneva accords, and an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

Saudi-Led 'Extremists' Attack Civilian Convoy
*LD1504114489 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1015 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] Kabul, 15 Apr (TASS)—TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy reports:

Extremists from among the fighters of the irreconcilable opposition have perpetrated a new crime, reminiscent of the bloody crimes of the U.S. military in Vietnam vis-a-vis the civilian population.

According to reports received here, in the course of a large operation to eliminate armed gangs which had established a grip on the Kabul-Jalalabad road, and which during several days blocked motor vehicle columns carrying reinforcements and ammunition from the capital to the besieged town, subunits of government troops discovered a column of burned trucks and buses, from which the stench of corpses emanated. The destroyed motor vehicles had been mined.

According to testimonies of eyewitnesses, the trucks and buses—carrying civilians escaping from the barbaric shelling of the besieged town, dozens of old men, women, and children—were proceeding from Jalalabad to Kabul. The column was stopped by detachments of the Afghan extremists, who had broken through to the main road under the direction of Saudi advisers. On their order, a

blood-curdling reprisal was perpetrated against the people. The drivers were lined up next to the trucks and shot, and, against all Muslim canons, their bodies were thrown onto the road without burial. Small children were grabbed by the hair and lifted from the ground. They were shot in their faces and then dumped in the Kabul River. The most attractive women were taken away into the mountains; the others were dealt with on the spot.

The competent Afghan organs are conducting an investigation. The number of fatalities is being detailed. However, it is already clear that this brutal crime was perpetrated by the irreconcilables under the direct instigation of foreign advisers, fanatics, who are committing unlawful actions on someone else's land under the cover of the slogan "Struggle for the Purity of Islam." The foreigners' crimes are arousing growing indignation among the inhabitants of Afghanistan, many of whom are taking up arms and setting off to Nangarhar as volunteers to defend the town from the bandits—the obedient executors of the orders of the "advisers" who are bringing death to Afghan soil.

USSR Offers To Sell Reactor to Pakistan
*WA1504090289 Paris AFP in English 0654 GMT
15 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 (AFP)—The Soviet Union has offered to sell a nuclear reactor to Pakistan, a leading Japanese newspaper reported Saturday.

The offer was made informally by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his February visit to Pakistan, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Munir Khan as saying in an interview during his current visit to Japan.

Pakistani Water and Power Minister Zafar Ali Shah will go to Moscow this month to discuss the Soviet conditions for the sale of a reactor, the paper quoted Mr. Khan as saying.

Mr. Shevardnadze had not mentioned the conditions of the sale, it said.

Mr. Khan commented that it was ironic that Moscow, which has been at odds with Pakistan over the Afghanisthan conflict, had made such an offer, the paper said.

It quoted him as saying that Pakistan had no intention of having nuclear weapons and that nuclear power development in his country was solely aimed at economic progress.

Mr. Khan recalled that Pakistan contracted to purchase a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France in the 1970's but France unilaterally scrapped the contract.

He added that Pakistan had no plan to buy a reprocessing plant, which could be used to produce fuel for nuclear weapons.

Indian 'Disquiet' Over U.S. Arming of Pakistan
*PM1404133589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 13 Apr 89 First Edition p 3*

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary":
"Who Is Responsible"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the Pentagon plans to send Islamabad 12 modern F-16 fighter-bombers by the end of the year. These combat aircraft are nuclear-capable and will be supplied within the framework of a 6-year program for U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan totalling \$4.02 billion overall, and will add to the 40 F-16's already in the Pakistani Air Force arsenal.

Commenting on the U.S. Congress hearings on U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan, India's THE HINDU writes that the U.S. Administration will without doubt support its military department's plans to continue arms shipments to Islamabad. The newspaper attributes this to the fact that such cooperation enables Washington to retain its influence over Pakistan and increase that country's dependence on the United States in an "unequal strategic partnership."

THE HINDU stresses that, despite the coming to power of the democratic government in Pakistan headed by Benazir Bhutto, military circles are continuing to militarize the country, actively spurred on in this by the United States. Thus, along with asking Washington to provide another 60 F-16's in addition to the promised 12 and buying 300 state-of-the-art M-1 "Abrams" tanks in the United States, Pakistan also plans to broaden its own military production. It has already decided to allow private enterprises to manufacture arms that were hitherto concentrated in the state sector.

Moreover, Pakistan's military industry is one of the largest in the developing countries. For instance, Islamabad recently tested new Pakistani missiles. The country's plants manufacture recoilless and antiaircraft guns, various munitions, and military transport systems. They have also organized the assembly and repair of several types of combat aircraft and are manufacturing military transport aircraft, helicopters, coast guard ships, and cutters under Western licenses. It has now been announced that Pakistan will begin independent tank production in the near future. G.S. Cheema, minister of state for defense, has stated that Islamabad will not limit its military spending under any circumstances. And military spending is already swallowing up more than 30 percent of the country's budget.

Understandably, such plans and statements on the part of Pakistan and its growing military cooperation with the United States are provoking most serious disquiet in India—which has decided for the first time in 10 years to reduce its budgetary appropriations on defense—and also in other neighboring countries. The new U.S. arms

shipments to Pakistan and the ambitious aspirations of its military circles can only lead to a violation of the balance of power in the region and will help kindle tension there.

This disquiet is especially well-founded since Pakistan is still a base for aggression. It is from there that terrorists infiltrate neighboring countries and weapons are shipped to extremist groupings. In this light, frequent reports that the Afghan "hard-liners" and Sikh terrorists seeking the secession of the state of Punjab from India speak a common language cannot fail to prompt caution. In particular, they have held talks on the sale to Sikh groupings of "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles, which the United States has given to the mujahidin. According to P. Chiadambaram, Indian minister of state for home affairs, the Pakistani military intelligence service supports the Afghan armed opposition and Sikh fighters by helping them organize direct contacts with one another.

Thus the United States, by packing Pakistani arsenals with major arms consignments, and Pakistan, which is flexing its military muscles and interfering in neighboring countries' affairs, are responsible for the continuing extremely tense situation in the region.

Nikiforov Receives Indian Government Secretary
PM1404161189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
13 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Business Links"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.M. Nikiforov received a delegation from the Indian institute for diplomatic service cadre training, headed by A.N.D. Khaksar, Indian Government secretary and curator of the institute. During the conversation they discussed questions of arranging business links between the USSR Foreign Ministry's higher educational establishments and the Indian institute for diplomatic service cadre training.

Konarev To Visit Iran To Arrange Rafsanjani Visit
LD1304173689 Tehran IRNA in English 1614 GMT
13 Apr 89

[Text] Tehran, April 13, IRNA—The Soviet minister of railways, Nikolay S. Konarev, is to head a ranking delegation to Tehran on April 20 to prepare preliminaries on the future visit of Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Moscow.

The Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Gudev announced the above today in a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister for European and American Affairs Mahmud Vaezi.

Konarev who is also the chairman of Tehran-Moscow joint commission will hold talks with Iranian officials on bilateral economic, technical, trade and industrial relations.

Deputy ministers of transport and gas as well as a number of other senior officials will accompany Konarev.

Vaezi said Iran attaches special importance to Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to Moscow. Such meetings, he noted, will be fruitful in the interest of the two nations.

Also discussed at the meeting was latest developments on the enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution 598, Afghanistan issue, as well as the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Iran-Iraq POW Exchanges To Ease Tension Urged
NC1604105489 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT
15 Apr 89

[Georgiy Vasiliyev commentary: "The Expression of Mutual Goodwill is the Main Condition for the Solution of the Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Last Monday Iran unilaterally released 70 wounded and sick Iraqi prisoners of war [POW's] who were flown from Tehran to Baghdad with the assistance of the International Red Cross Committee. Thus, since the cease-fire on the Iran-Iraq front, more than 2,300 Iranian and Iraqi POW's have been released. This is definitely only a small part of the total number of POW's, who, according to figures published by the International Red Cross Committee, number about 70,000.

In some Persian Gulf countries, like many other member-nations of the Islamic Conference Organization, the wish is being expressed that the two sides use the auspicious month of Ramadan to accelerate the process of prisoner exchanges. Not only would this be a good act—a significant matter during the auspicious month of Ramadan—but the exchange would help ease the tension in relations between the two sides. It would also help create possibilities for withdrawal of the two sides' armed forces to agreed international borders and for implementation of the other articles of UN Security Council Resolution 598, which stipulates the full solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Of course, this is not a simple process. The 8 years of bloody war between Iran and Iraq not only intensified the differences that already existed between the two countries, but also gave rise to new differences that are no less acute than the past problems. However, if both Iran and Iraq exert maximum efforts to destroy the wall of separation and alienation between them, and express sufficient trust in each other, it will be much easier to overcome these conflicts.

As pointed out by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during his talks in Tehran and Baghdad, the Soviet leadership firmly believes that Resolution 598 can be fully implemented only if both sides show flexibility and take a balance of interests into consideration.

At a time when, with the help of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the date and venue of the resumption of direct peace talks between the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers have been announced, the unilateral release of another group of Iraqi POW's is a source of special happiness. With such acts of goodwill, the two sides can help ensure favorable grounds for the peace talks between the two countries' foreign ministers that are to resume 20 April.

PLO Urges UN To Censure 'Israeli Crimes'
LD1504012389 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Tunis April 14 TASS—The Palestine Liberation Organization called on the UN Security Council on Friday to take urgent steps to censure Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people on the occupied lands.

A statement which has been distributed here by the WAFA news agency stresses that it is necessary to expose Israel and to urgently ensure security of the Palestinian people which is under colonial yoke.

The PLO demanded that the American Administration should take a clear-cut and serious stand with regard to Israel's crying violations of human rights and exert efficient pressure on the Israeli Government to put an end to the crimes against the Palestinian people.

"These crimes will not stop our people in its determination to continue the uprising till a victorious end," the statement stresses.

Gorbachev Greets Algerian President on Birthday
PM1404152389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and chairman of the Algerian National Liberation Front:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your 60th birthday.

People in the Soviet Union know you as a prominent politician and a patriot who worthily serves his country's interests. We value your contribution to the development of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations.

I wish you, Mr President, good health and success in your great work for the good of the Algerian people.
[Signed] M. Gorbachev.

Goods Exhibited in Cairo Draw 'Lively Interest'
PM1204084789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent D. Velikiy dispatch under the rubric "Exhibitions": "Contracts After a Hiatus"]

[Text] Cairo—An exhibition of Soviet export goods—the first in 12 years—has closed in the Egyptian capital.

In view of the positive changes in mutual relations between the USSR and Egypt, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry decided to send an exhibition to Egypt to demonstrate the output of organizations authorized to enter the international market. V. Kozhayev, director of the Soviet pavilion, told me.

It must be mentioned that the local press, too, rated the holding of the exhibition as one of many indications testifying to fundamental positive shifts in trade and economic relations between the two countries. Trade is picking up momentum, the volume of export-import operations is growing, and long-term agreements are being concluded. According to V. Yasenev, the USSR's trade representative in Egypt, the Soviet Union exports mainly machines, equipment, and raw material goods under these agreements. In return we receive from the Egyptians cotton, oranges, and yarn, for instance....

It must be said that despite poor publicity, Egyptian business circles showed a lively interest in our goods during the exhibition. The businessmen were surprised to hear that they can now conduct negotiations and conclude contracts directly with the Soviet organizations that were exhibiting their output.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Adamishin Confirms Johannesburg Visit, Denies Talks
PM1504153089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov report: "Namibia: Situation Remains Tense"]

[Text] The time allowed for the withdrawal from the northern regions of Namibia of more than 2,000 South-west African People's Organization [SWAPO] fighters who had penetrated there expired on 15 April, but only a few men have passed through the special points set up hastily by the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). A part was played by the decades of cruelty by the South African occupying powers with regard to rebels and the civilian population who support them. It emerged that alongside the assembly points are military bases of "Kufuta" [as transliterated], which are noted for their particular zeal in persecuting guerrillas. A part was also played by the imprecision of both UN Security Council Resolution 435 itself, which provides for the decolonization of Namibia, and the accords reached last Sunday between South Africa, Angola, and Cuba.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, given the existing conditions, ordered his detachments to cross the Angolan-Namibian border away from the UNTAG points, which he described as "traps." (According to the latest figures, some 350 fighters have already done this.) "In view of the fact that people are wandering about in Namibia with rockets and mortars, no one in the world can guarantee that nothing more will happen," Martti Ahtisaari, the UN secretary general's special representative in Namibia, stated at a news conference. "It is quite obvious that a very dangerous and unsafe situation has arisen. A bad mistake has been made. The United Nations is continuing to work to restore the situation to what it was on 31 March this year."

The mistake was the mass penetration of SWAPO fighters into Namibian territory, which led to armed clashes between them and the territorial repressive forces. Some people are now trying to suggest that the USSR was supposedly informed of the SWAPO guerillas' movements by its allies. At a USSR Foreign Ministry briefing for Soviet journalists on Friday, Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin, who took part as an observer at every stage of the talks on a peace settlement in Southwest Africa, categorically rejected such claims. "I do not think the representatives of either Angola or Cuba knew about this," he said. "I had a 4-hour meeting with Sam Nujoma. I conveyed a message to him from M.S. Gorbachev. We discussed the prospects for Namibia's decolonization, but not a word was said about the crossing of the Angolan-Namibian border by SWAPO fighters."

I took the opportunity to ask A.L. Adamishin a question.

[Nikanorov] "Anatoliy Leonidovich, the foreign radio and the Western press are now talking about your visit to Johannesburg and linking it to plans to establish official links between South Africa and the Soviet Union. What are the facts?"

[Adamishin] "Yes, I stopped off in Johannesburg on the way from Maputo to Lusaka. But I had no talks there. In general, while the apartheid system exists in South Africa there can be no question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. The first official contact with the leader of the South African Foreign Ministry took place in Brazzaville, when the talks on a Southwest Africa settlement began. The second meeting took place in Maputo recently, on South Africa's initiative. A settlement in southeast Africa was discussed."

Let us come back to Windhoek. Louis Pienaar, the South African administrator general of Namibia, by agreement with M. Ahtisaari, extended the time limit for SWAPO fighters to present themselves at UNTAG assembly points. L. Pienaar said: Despite the fact that South Africa does not intend to "concede," it expects the measures adopted to bear fruit. Chester Crocker, the

American intermediary, said after meeting with Zambian President K. Kaunda: "The situation in Namibia remains tense." He noted that any contentious issue can be resolved only through talks, avoiding the use of force.

So the denouement is set for 21 April. "We are not planning any changes in the timetable for elections in Namibia, which are scheduled for 1 November. Only everyone will have to work a little harder to make up for the wasted time," Pienaar stated.

For the moment, all parties must consider how to fulfill their commitments honorably. Not only Southwest Africa's future, but the entire approach to resolving regional conflicts depends on this. The main thing is to resolve disputes by peaceful means.

Adamishin Decries U.S., RSA Namibia Actions
PM1404155789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by A. Nikanorov: "Namibia: Not All Smooth Sailing," including interview with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy L. Adamishin by Nikanorov; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] The situation in Namibia changes from hour to hour. At a USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center briefing on Wednesday afternoon, Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin shared his impressions of the latest session of the joint commission to monitor the settlement in Southwest Africa. He stressed that the Soviet Union will make every effort to ensure that the problems that arise in the region are solved by political means, at the negotiating table, on the basis of a balance of all the sides' interests. Answering a question about the prospects of a settlement, he noted: It cannot be easy. The illegal occupation and brutal suppression of the national liberation movement have gone on for too long, and too much very deep mutual distrust has accumulated for all to be smooth sailing even after an agreement has been reached. And, as if to confirm what he had said, telegraph reports began to arrive about a new exacerbation of the situation in northern Namibia.

The fighting there has ceased. But only four fighters from the Namibian National Liberation Army out of around 1,500 have come to the posts controlled by the UN blue helmets. Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] President Sam Nujoma said in an appeal broadcast by Luanda Radio: "Do not enter into combat, even if an opponent provokes you. You must fight only in the context of self-defense."

Why are the SWAPO fighters not going to the assembly points? On Tuesday the South African administrator general in Namibia said that all those who arrive must be interrogated, photographed, and have their fingerprints taken. M. Ahtisaari, the UN secretary general's representative in Namibia, objected to this. As a result, the procedure would appear to have been dropped, but the

seeds of further discord were sown and they are having an effect. On Thursday morning our editorial office contacted A.L. Adamishin. "The Soviet Union has already protested South Africa's actions," he said. "The agreements are being violated by both sides. But South Africa is doing it in a more sophisticated and veiled way. We want all the sides involved in the conflict to observe the accords that have been reached. The latest declaration, adopted at Windhoek, although only a recommendation, has a solid feel to it. If everyone draws the correct conclusions from what has happened, the cause of a peace settlement will be successful."

At the briefing one hears talk of the so-called "Caprivi Strip." This is a narrow strip in northern Namibia crammed with South African forces. Pretoria has not yet let UN observers in. Yet the strip is only a few dozen km from Jamba, headquarters of the antigovernment grouping in Angola, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. According to the December agreements, South Africa should have stopped giving it military assistance. But hunters in this jungle area talk of suspicious movements.

[Nikanorov] Anatoliy Leonidovich, since we are talking about UNITA, is it not worth recalling that its leader, Savimbi, promised a "bloodbath" in southern Angola. Do you rule out the possibility of a provocation: A number of UNITA detachments cross the Angolan-Namibian border in SWAPO fighters' uniforms, and then...

[Adamishin] I believe that both U.S. and South African aid to UNITA is wrong. The Angolan Government is tackling this internal problem. And it is simply immoral of Washington to support this subversive organization. In my view, the main criterion should be the rule that one must advocate what is acceptable to everyone. At the moment the United States' reputation is declining rapidly in the estimation not only of progressive Africa, but of all reasonable people all over the world. Continued U.S. support for Savimbi will delay the process of internal settlement in Angola.

[Nikanorov] What guarantees are there, though, of a final just solution of the problem?

[Adamishin] At the present stage of international relations the only thing that can guarantee anything is the sides' mutual interest in finding a solution and fully implementing it, as well as their common sense and firm political will.

Adamishin Says USSR Will Continue ANC Support
LD1304144789 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0920 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TASS)—"Our viewpoint on key elements coincides with that of the representatives of the African National Congress (ANC): The Soviet Union has supported the ANC and continues to support it," said

Anatoliy Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister. He has just come back from Namibia, where he took part as an observer in the work of the tripartite commission for settling the situation in Southwest Africa.

Replying to a question from a TASS diplomatic correspondent on the present state of relations between the USSR and ANC, he noted that "it would be very pleasant for certain circles in the West to see a cooling of our relations with this national liberation movement. But that is nothing more than wishful thinking. In fact, our relations with the ANC are distinguished by consistency, frankness, and, I would even say, by a greater realism than previously."

Anatoliy Adamishin stressed that the ANC is in favor of a political solution of conflict situations. "They do not experience joy in the fact that they must resort to methods of armed struggle. But in order for a political solution to be found, both sides must aspire for that," said the deputy minister. "And for that there must be a reciprocal readiness to make mutual concessions. There is no such readiness yet on the part of the Government of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]." In this connection the Soviet diplomat recalled that there is still a state of emergency in the RSA; a whole range of democratic organizations, including the ANC, is banned; and political prisoners have not been freed. What is more, there is violence carried out on the part of the government, although it is precisely the government that should have been showing a good example and stretching out a hand to "achieve a political solution, an approach favored by the ANC, the 'Frontline' States, and the Soviet Union."

ANC representatives are harshly persecuted not only on RSA territory, but even outside its boundaries. "Under these conditions, how can one ask the ANC to desist from methods of rebuffing this sort of action?" Anatoliy Adamishin said. "There must be a balance of interests here, and a refusal of violence, primarily on the part of the government."

Dealing with relations between the USSR and RSA, Anatoliy Adamishin said: "We have a negative assessment of a number of aspects of the policy of that state, first and foremost the system of apartheid. But in relation to the country and its people, we do not have the image of an enemy. After all, the country consists of people. It must not be thought that people are our enemies. To be sure, there are people there who are carrying out policies that we—and actually the whole world community as well—do not like."

Science Ship Detained in Sierra Leone Returns
OW0504144289 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 2 Apr 89

[From the "120 Minutes" program; Kaliningrad correspondent Stanislav Chekalin video report, including interview with V.N. Kazmin, captain of the "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh," by Chekalin in Kaliningrad on the ship's detention by Sierra Leone authorities; date of interview not given—interview recorded; first two paragraphs are announcer's introduction, last paragraph is announcer's conclusion]

[Text] In February the foreign mass media reported that

the Soviet scientific research ship "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh" of the Oceanology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had been detained in the Port of Freetown, Sierra Leone. Our government lodged a protest in connection with this while various radios fanned rumors and conjectures about the alleged presence on board the Soviet vessel of apparatuses used for military purposes.

A few days ago the "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh" returned to Kaliningrad, its port of registry. Here are the details from our correspondent Stanislav Chekalin. [video cuts from studio to show ship moored in port, scenes on the ship's bridge]

[Chekalin] The vessel left Kaliningrad in January and had two deep-water "Pisces" submersibles on board. They were built for us 20 years ago in Canada. [video shows still photographs of the submersibles] I have described them many times in our programs and have shown them on the Vremya program. Over all these years the "Pisces" have become badly worn out, and recently they were repaired by a company in the FRG.

During this voyage we planned to test them after repairs, together with representatives of the West German company, who came to the Port of Freetown with this in mind. It was here that the scientific ship was detained.

Naturally, the moment it tied up at its home port, we asked the captain to give us some details about how the ship was detained. [video cuts to show the ship in port, Chekalin interviewing Captain V.N. Kazmin on deck as other crew members look on]

[Begin recording] [Kazmin] Nevertheless, the ship was detained. There were no official or written statements. They said the ship was under detention on orders of the country's president. This continued for 8 days. I was systematically visited and questioned by security service officers. The ship was inspected three times, from stem to stern.

[Chekalin] TASS and the international press reported that your "Pisces," those "Pisces" scientific submersibles that we correspondents have repeatedly spoken about on television, were supposedly assessed by them to be military submarines.

[Kazmin] Yes, it bordered on the absurd. They claimed that we had nuclear engines on these submersibles, that the waters of Sierra Leone could be poisoned by these vessels.

[Chekalin] Did they inspect the "Pisces?"

[Kazmin] Three times people of the most varied ranks climbed all over them. According to the leader of the expedition, who repeatedly went down with them, they generally had little knowledge about these vessels. [end recording]

Well, what more can one say? Pisces, when translated, means peaceful [as heard]. We have often talked about them in our programs. Their design features and photographs of them have been published in specialized and popular magazines. The daily cost of a port visit for the scientific ship amounts to \$60,000. The Oceanology Institute is presenting the corresponding bill to the Government of Sierra Leone.

East Europe

Poland Officially Recognizes Solidarity

LD1704123389 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw April 17 TASS—The Warsaw Voivodship Court on Monday registered the all-Poland independent self-governing trade union "Solidarnosc" with headquarters in the city of Gdansk.

The official recognition follows agreements during the roundtable talks between representatives of the government coalition, trade unions and opposition. The agreements were also taken into consideration by the Polish Parliament on April 7th and included in the law on trade unions.

Polish Official Describes Economic 'Principles'

PM1204115189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
11 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent M. Tretyakov article: "Reform Casts Off Fetters: Poland's Economy on Path of Renewal"]

[Text] Warsaw, Moscow—During a recent trip to Warsaw, I was told about an unlikely incident which occurred during the introduction of the economic reform. A Polish enterprise had acquired output it needed from another Polish enterprise via a Western intermediary. Everyone was satisfied apart from the state, of course. After all, because the enterprises had been unable to agree among themselves, hard currency had ended up in the pocket of a foreign firm.

The most striking fact is that this operation was carried out quite legally.

A paradox? Yes. And until quite recently you could find a good few like that in the Polish economy, which has been seeking its optimum model by trial and error for more than 7 years now. In the opinion of Polish specialists, one of the main reasons for the slow rate of development of the country's national economy—a rate which does not satisfy society's needs or expectations—is that the legal basis of the reform was not fully worked out to begin with. In addition to the new laws in the economic sphere adopted by the Sejm in the past 8 years, the old legal acts also remained in force—relics of the administration by injunction system of economic management which hampered the reform and denied it room

to operate. The confusion prevailing in economic legislation provided an opportunity for differing interpretations of particular decisions, created loopholes for all kinds of financial machinations, and hampered the initiative of various enterprise leaders.

After analyzing the causes of the failures in the national economy the Polish Government headed by M. Rakowski opted last fall for the comprehensive regulation of the legal foundations of the economic reform with a view to radicalizing and accelerating it. As practice has shown, half-hearted economic measures produce half-baked results, with which no one in Poland is content today. The Rakowski cabinet's great reforming activity in the legislative sphere is demonstrated by the following fact: At the beginning of this year alone the country's parliament adopted 19 major laws aimed at transforming economic relations in Poland. A number of draft laws submitted by the government are currently being examined by the Sejm.

So, what economic model is being created by our neighbors across the Bug River? At the moment it is still hard to give a clear-cut answer to that question, Polish specialists believe. It is still in the formative stage and has not acquired its final shape yet. However, even now one can say that it is based on two economic mechanisms which are new to Poland: a foreign currency market and a capital market.

The foreign currency market is being formed as a result of the domestic convertibility of the Polish zloty introduced on March 15 this year. This means that there will be just one currency in Poland now—the zloty. All the rest have become commodities which may be bought at the corresponding real rates for zlotys by enterprises, firms, institutions, and citizens, too. Thus the black market in currency is eliminated and enterprises have complete freedom to dispose of currency and acquire the output and goods which they need abroad.

The capital market will be formed after the adoption of a law on shares, on the basis of which citizens will be able to hold shares in enterprises, banks, firms, and so forth. It is also planned to equalize the financial situation of private and state enterprises by introducing a single, universal income tax including a tax declaration. These measures will help to regulate the state's tax policy and remove the channels for various kinds of financial machinations.

In transferring the economy to market mechanisms, our Polish friends have used the experience of the highly effective activity of the country's fruit and vegetable market, which regulates itself without external interference and supplies townspeople with fresh orchard and truck farm produce virtually all year round. Anyone who has visited Poland at different periods in its development has undoubtedly noticed that even during the most

difficult times of crisis, when shelves in the majority of food and industrial commodity stores were empty, the country had plenty of vegetables and fruit.

Naturally, the course which has been adopted toward market mechanisms and enterprises' full independence, including in foreign currency, is bound to cause fears in Poland for the future of the economy: Will anarchy not prevail, and what will be the state's role in managing the national economy? People here believe that the final repudiation of the methods of administration by injunction will fundamentally alter the state's role in the economy and will reduce to a minimum its direct intervention in the management of the national economy.

However, the financial levers for controlling the economy and promoting the dynamic development of priority sectors will remain in the state's hands. All this will be achieved specifically through taxation policy, the granting of credits, and the fixing of the scale of sanctions, customs duties, and other measures.

A number of leading sectors of the national economy which directly affect the interests of all society will be administered directly by the state. They include the power industry, water resources, transport, and so forth. The state will also import strategic raw materials. All the other spheres of the economy, including foreign trade dealings, which will be conducted through specialist intermediary firms for resources purchased in the currency market within the country, are switching to the principles of self-management.

Describing the new course in the country's economy, I. Sekula, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said in conversation that henceforth the principles proclaimed in the national economy are those of "Liberty, Equality, and Competition."

"Liberty," he remarked, "consists in the fact that since January 1 this year every citizen has had the right to economic activity, that is, he can open his own enterprise. If all the formalities are observed—and they have been pared down to the minimum—then within 14 days his application for economic activity should be registered and the corresponding permit issued.

"The principle of equality is expressed in the equal access of representatives of all sectors of the economy to raw materials, fuel, energy, and materials. For example, the restrictions on the sale of coal and gasoline have already been abolished. All sectors of the economy are receiving equal rights to the receipt of credits. The only information that banks now need to be given is the purpose of the credit. If the aim is the development of such priority areas as housing construction or the food complex, the bank provides credit at a lower rate of interest. There are currently nine commercial banks operating in Poland. So the client has a choice. Equal principles of taxation are being introduced for all sectors of the national economy.

"The principle of competition will help the investment of resources in the most profitable sectors of the economy. The new economic and financial conditions will place extremely rigorous limits on unprofitable and low-profit enterprises. They will either have to improve their financial performance and increase production efficiency, or go bankrupt."

That, in general terms, is how the economic strategy pursued by the present Polish Government looks. The principle of the profitability of an economic organization is paramount in it. Any enterprise must first earn money both for its own further development and for the social, consumer, and cultural sphere. No single enterprise is being subsidized now. Only the full Council of Ministers can resolve questions of subsidies. The bank monitors the activity of the economic organization and, if the latter oversteps the bounds of economic security, the bank withholds credit, which leads to bankruptcy. This principle also applies to strikes. For example, the result of the transport workers' strike in Piotrkow Trybunalski was that the trade union organization was forced to sell two of its buses to pay its clients a penalty under a passenger carriage contract. During the strike none of the strikers received wages.

The profound changes in the Polish economy are being carried out against a background of the considerable disruption of market equilibrium. The population has at its disposal Z1,500 billion not backed up by goods. Last year the inflation rate was over 60 percent. This year it is expected to reach around 55 percent. The country's foreign debt is approaching \$40 billion. All this is a heavy burden on the Polish economy and makes it necessary to seek innovative solutions to eliminate the adverse situation which has been created and to improve economic efficiency.

In view of the great deficit and the constant depreciation of money, as demonstrated by the introduction of a Z20,000 note on March 1 this year, it goes without saying that without outside assistance it will be difficult to ease the strain on the market and supply goods to meet the surplus money in the short term by economic measures alone. So Poland is using financial levers in this sphere with the aim of giving the population an incentive to keep their money in fixed-term accounts. For example, if they invest for 2 years the interest rate payable is equal to the rate of inflation. In a 3-year fixed term account it is correspondingly 20 percent above the rate of money depreciation. This financial operation has aroused great interest among the population. In December and January alone Z450 billion were invested in savings bank and other bank accounts, which eased the pressure on the domestic market. It is also planned to issue bonds, shares, and certificates and to take other measures.

The question of Poland's foreign debt is not an easy one to tackle. This year alone, servicing the debt will cost \$3 billion without repaying the principal. And even though

for several years in a row now Poland has had a positive trade balance with the capitalist countries, this is an impossible task for it because large amounts of currency have to be spent on imports. The Polish side is conducting intensive talks with Western creditors belonging to the so-called "Paris Club" for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable solutions on the question of the structure and scheduling of the debt payment. Poland is categorically not asking for a fresh infusion of Western credits but for equitable economic cooperation with all countries and for the renunciation of discriminatory measures in international trade.

Of course, many problems now face the Polish economy, which has embarked on a course of radicalization and acceleration of the economic reform. To a large extent its successful implementation depends on support for the measures that are being conducted—measures which are often not universally popular. And that support was achieved from the participants in the Warsaw round table meeting representing political parties and social organizations as well as opposition circles there. They advocated radical measures in the process of improving the country's economy.

"A change is now being achieved in the public's consciousness," I. Sekula said. "We are returning to the classical concept of socialism as a system which provides people with a dignified life and happiness. Our economic reform serves that purpose. It does not weaken socialism in Poland but strengthens it. Our state system offers equal opportunities, but at the same time incomes must correspond to the quantity and quality of labor invested."

Polish Politburo Discusses 'Roundtable' Results
PM1704085789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 First Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Beginning of Path to Concord"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr—The accords reached as a result of the "roundtable" talks represent a reasonable and farsighted compromise approved by public forces interested in Poland's successful development, it was pointed out at a Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo session held here.

At the same time, the official report points out, the results of the "roundtable" are just the beginning of a path on which dangers and threats of various kinds might appear. For there are still forces inside and outside the country which are interested not in national concord but in deepening internal conflicts and disrupting order and tranquillity. The Politburo resolutely advocated observance of the accords concluded, being convinced that all the public forces which signed them will act fairly and consistently.

The Politburo discussed the preparations for the All-Poland Conference of PZPR Delegates to be held 4-5 May and the draft documents which will be the subject of discussion there.

Gdansk Visitors in Leningrad Meet Solovyev
PM1404134389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cordial Meeting Among Friends"]

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Apr—Leningrad has offered a friendly embrace to the emissaries of Gdansk—today the sister city's festival devoted to the 45th anniversary of the Poland's rebirth had its ceremonial opening on the banks of the Neva.

The guests were greeted in the Tauride Palace by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Oblast Party Committee [Obkom]. He noted that the present meeting is an important step in the deepening of businesslike cooperation between the twin cities. Other cities in the oblast have also established partnership ties now: Vyborg has signed a treaty with Gdynia, Luga with Starogard, Petrodvorets with Sopot, and Kirovsk with Puck.

B. Daszkiewicz, secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Committee and head of the delegation, expressed gratitude to Leningraders for their hospitality. He emphasized that our bilateral ties have deep historical roots and are founded on the joint struggle against fascism.

The delegation members honored with a minute's silence the memory of the Leningraders and the defenders of the city who died during Hitler's 900-day siege. A wreath was laid at the monument to the Motherland at the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery.

The present festival is marked by a broad, businesslike dialogue. Representatives of more than 40 Gdansk firms want to establish partnership ties with enterprises in Leningrad. The exhibition of output from Gdansk's enterprises and cooperatives, which opened in the "Intensification-90" pavilion, is an invitation to cooperation. It is like a trade fair where computer equipment and toys, satellite antennae and crockery, and survival suits for sailors and paints are displayed.

In the Smolnyy Institute there was a conversation between the delegation members and Yu.F. Solovyev. The guests laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial.

Polish, Belorussian Parties Sign Cooperation Pact
LD1504035589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Orzechowski, Politburo member and PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee secretary, have signed a program of cooperation between the two parties' central committees. The program provides for the regular exchange of working experience and the establishment of ties between the Belorussian Supreme Soviet and the Polish Sejm. Direct ties between associations, enterprises, and scientific institutions will be further developed. Constant exchange of experience will take place in the sphere of education, culture, and art.

CSSR's Jakes To Visit Moscow 17 Apr
AU1404141789 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Prague, April 14 (AFP)—Secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes is to visit Moscow on Monday [17 April] at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party, officials said here Friday.

It will be his third trip to the Soviet Union since he took over the party leadership in December, 1987.

Mr. Jakes made a first "working visit" a few weeks after he became party leader, and spent a three-week vacation there last July.

Jakes Interviewed Prior to Visit
LD1604174689 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 16 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Milos Jakes prior to his visit to Moscow; time, place of interview not given; recorded; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The forthcoming visit to our country by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, has been announced. This will be the third meeting of the leaders of the two fraternal parties, the CPSU and the CPCZ. In April 1987 Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Prague, and in January 1988 Milos Jakes came here. During discussions that time Gorbachev and Jakes noted that, in spite of specifics on the scale and pace of reforms and in the forms and methods of achieving the aims that have been set, the overall directions of the processes of restructuring in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia coincide. On the run-up to his present visit to Moscow Milos Jakes gave an interview to our Prague correspondent.

[Begin recording] [Andreyev] Comrade Jakes, there is great interest in our country in the life of Czechoslovakia, great interest in the course of restructuring. What, in your view, is characteristic, particularly characteristic, of the current stage of restructuring, and what is the main thing in this?

[Jakes] At issue first and foremost is economic reform which is to come fully into force on 1 January of next year. At the same time, we are devoting great attention to the democratization of the life of the whole of society. In particular, we are invigorating the national front. Our national front consists of five political parties, voluntary organizations, and organizations uniting people by their interests. At the same time we are devoting very great attention to developing the public provision of information, glasnost, we consider this the prime condition for people to participate in the democratization of life. We combine all of this with such an important condition of people's lives as the successful fulfilment of the state plan for socioeconomic development.

[Andreyev] Clearly, under discussion at the talks in Moscow will be relations between our countries and the development of ties. What do you think is lacking here, what reserves are there for the development and renewal of our cooperation?

[Jakes] Of prime need are new forms of international cooperation: the creation of joint enterprises, cooperatives, specialization. New paths have to be sought so that not everything has to go through the center, through the government, so that enterprises can decide for themselves their affairs and possibilities for cooperation. We have already embarked on this road. Comrade Adamec, the premier of our government, visited Moscow recently and a program was elaborated for long term economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The main thing now is to put this program into effect, to implement it. I think that my meeting with Comrade Gorbachev, which I am very much looking forward to, will open up new possibilities for the development of cooperation. [end recording] [video shows correspondent interviewing Jakes]

Adamec Receives Belousov in Prague
PM1304145889 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] In Prague L. Adamec, premier of the CSSR Government, received I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

Straub Departs Moscow for Hungary
LD1504083289 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT
15 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS—Bruno F. Straub, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, left Moscow for Hungary on Friday night.

He came to Moscow to get acquainted with the work of the biological research center under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Lizichev Welcomes Hungarian Army Political Group
PM1404155589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Major General L. Krasznai, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy minister of defense, arrived in Moscow 13 April at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was met at the airport by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other political officers.

Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, was among those welcoming the delegation.

Yazov Receives Group 14 Apr
PM1704105389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"—KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Army General Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister 14 April received a delegation of Hungarian political workers, led by Major General Krasznai, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army, and deputy defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

USSR Health Minister Addresses Budapest Meeting
LD1104114289 Budapest MTI in English
0936 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 11, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—In an effort to streamline its health system, the Soviet Union is raising its health-related spending, setting up regional health associations, diagnostic centres and giving more practical training to medical students, said Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, minister of health of the Soviet Union, addressing a meeting with Hungarian health officials in the Hungarian Ministry of Welfare and Health on Monday [10 April].

Mr Chazov is honouring the invitation of the ministry and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences which awarded him a diploma of honorary membership.

At variance with the current practice of regional distribution of health funds, health benefits will be provided on a per capita basis in the Soviet Union. Budget funds are to be relocated, with the cut in defence spending to be provided for the health service which in this way is to get 5.4 billion roubles, said Yevgeniy Chazov.

Hungarian Politburo Membership Changes Detailed
PM1404152789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gerasimov dispatch: "Majority For Reforms"]

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr—"The team is smaller but more capable"—this is what Karoly Grosz said about the new Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee Politburo. K. Grosz has been reelected general secretary of the MSZMP.

The 12 April MSZMP Central Committee plenum was devoted to the party's work style and methods and also to cadre questions. On the basis of the work done by a Central Committee commission, which gathered suggestions from more than 500 Communists and the opinions of megye committees, Karoly Grosz, who delivered a self-critical report, proposed that the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo lay down its powers and hold a new secret ballot on its composition. There are now 9, not 11, people on the new Politburo.

J. Berecz, J. Lukacs, I. Szabo, and J. Csehak have been removed from the old composition.

Mihaly Jasso has been added to the Politburo. He is 53 years old, he was a teacher, he graduated from the Higher Party School in Moscow, and he worked as secretary of a regional committee in Budapest. Last July he was elected (from among several candidates) first secretary of Budapest City Committee. Pal Vastag also became a Politburo member and was simultaneously co-opted onto the Central Committee. He is 43 years old and quite

recently was elected first secretary of the megye committee in Szeged (Csongrad Megye). At the plenum 10 new members were co-opted onto the Central Committee. Summing up the plenum session in an interview in NEPSZABADSAG, K. Grosz said that the months since the May (1988) party conference have brought much that is new, and the party has advanced bold initiatives. But the lack of a long-term program creates certain difficulties for party members. How everything that is being done in Hungary today harmonizes with the prospects for socialist building remains a question for them. Therefore it is necessary to "catalogue" what has been achieved and outline tasks for the immediate future. For this, K. Grosz said, the Central Committee must be granted freedom to assess the Politburo's work.

The Central Committee has received much criticism, K. Grosz continued. Communists feel that different political opinions exist within the party. There is a similar diversity in both the Politburo and the MSZMP Central Committee.

In my opinion, K. Grosz pointed out, the determining factor in the party is the fact that the overwhelming majority of its members and the MSZMP as a whole represent a committed movement for reforms.

The Politburo is made up of K. Grosz, P. Vastag, P. Ivanyi, M. Nemeth, R. Nyers, I. Pozsgay, I. Tatai, C. Hamori, and M. Jasso.

Kosovo Normalization Takes 'Center Stage' in SFRY
PM1204092989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch under the rubric "News From the Localities": "The Only Way"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr—The situation in Kosovo Autonomous Province has recently taken center stage in the country's life. What is the reason for the drastic deterioration in the situation? The main reason is that Albanian nationalists and separatists were unhappy with the changes in the Serbian Constitution adopted by the Federal Assembly of this republic, one of six within the SFRY. Henceforth equal state and legal powers apply to all Serbian territory, including Vojvodina and Kosovo.

It was this that did not suit the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, who, the local press writes, organized an "attempted armed rebellion" there. The riots and demonstrations aimed against constitutional order and the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] had a sorry result. Here are a few lines from a TANJUG report. Two militiamen dead. A total of 22 dead and 98 injured in the disturbances provoked. Five security force vehicles, 25 automobiles, and 26 buses were set ablaze.

At a League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee plenum held here the other day its chairman Rahman Morina noted the need for the mobilization of all strata of the working people and the unity of its Communists' ranks in the struggle against nationalism today. Our immediate task, he said, is to consistently and resolutely strive to implement the LCY's plans, and there can be no compromises or concessions for anyone in this work. Several people were expelled from the LCY at the plenum, including A. Vlasi, who was until recently a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and leader of the League of Communists of Kosovo and who has already been arrested.

Let me recall that A. Abrasi, director of the "Trepca" Association, and B. Kavalja, director of a mine in the town of Stari Trg, were also arrested with him. They were the direct organizers of an 8-day "hunger strike" by Albanian miners.

Following this carefully considered action the SFRY Presidency also decided to take special measures in Kosovo aimed at protecting the constitutional system, public order, and citizens' safety and normalizing labor activity.

So, what is the situation in Kosovo right now? Tension and sophisticated methods of struggle by subversive elements lurk behind the relative calm that has been established there, writes KOMMUNIST, the LCY organ. This idea can also be traced in other Yugoslav publications. "The organizers of the counterrevolution are not cooling it," Belgrade newspapers write, "and are continuing to incite Albanian nationals to fresh provocations."

In short, there are few people in the country who would venture to answer the question of whether or not the latest events in the Kosovo drama were the last act.

Today one thing is obvious: The special measures taken by the SFRY Presidency, as pointed out at a session of the Kosovo Presidency, are appreciably affecting the normalization of the situation. The situation in the province was also examined at a session of the SFRY Presidency held at the end of the week. It pointed out that the work of state establishments, enterprises, and educational institutions needs to be normalized quickly in order to rapidly restore interethnic trust in the province. Restoring interethnic trust is the only way to a lasting and prolonged settlement of the Kosovo problem.

LCY Plenum Considers Party 'Transformations'
PM1704100189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Plenum Held"]

[Text] The main avenues of the transformations in the party and the nature and content of the forthcoming League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Congress were the main topics of the LCY Central Committee plenum held in Belgrade.

The plenum adopted the draft of "the main avenues of transformations in the LCY."

The election of new members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium took place. On the basis of the results of the secret ballot the following were elected to these posts from the party organizations of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Kosovo respectively: U. Uzelac, P. Shkundrich [name as published], and Yu. Zeynulakhu [name as published].

Bearing Plant Concludes Deal With Yugoslav Firm
PM1104090989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
10 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent A. Solovyev report: "Direct Ties"]

[Text] Tomsk—The leaders of the Fifth State Bearing Plant and the Yugoslav "Interkomerts" [name as published] firm have signed their first barter agreement in Tomsk.

Under the protocol the Tomsk workers will supply Yugoslavia with 350,000 bearings for car steering columns. Yugoslavia will supply modern equipment and consumer goods—particularly footwear—for the workers.

"In order to fulfill our part of the agreement," S. Kashtykin, deputy director for production and sales at the State Bearing Plant No 5, said, "we are assimilating a new product. This is advantageous for us. And it's not just a question of dollars.... We will obtain equipment that will let us produce high-precision products able to compete on the international market. At the same time, we will buy goods that are in short supply for our workers."

"We are also entering into direct ties with other countries," Sergey Ivanovich continued, "with China, for instance. Bearings are also needed by the French and the Japanese.... But there are even more urgent orders from Vilnius, Khabarovsk, and other Soviet cities. Understandably, the domestic market is our priority. Trade deals with foreign firms are only concluded for above-plan output. And yet the increased interest in foreign goods is a good stimulus for developing and improving our own production...."

West Europe

Italian Military Inspection Team Arrives in USSR
LD1604082189 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT
16 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS—On April 14, 1989, the government of the Republic of Italy approached the Soviet Union requesting inspection on Soviet territory in connection with the current Soviet troops exercises on

Soviet territory, which all states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, were notified of last March, and observers were invited.

In accordance with the document of the Stockholm conference, to promote consolidation of confidence and security in the European Continent, the question was promptly considered and a positive reply was given to the Italian side.

On April 15, Italy's four man inspection team arrived at the requested area and started inspection activities on Sunday morning.

UK Astronaut To Join Mir Mission

*LD1404123489 Moscow World Service in English
1100 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow today on a commercial Soviet-British space mission. A British cosmonaut will stay for 2 weeks aboard the orbiting Mir complex to carry out research together with Soviet colleagues. The program includes some experiments on producing superpure medicines in zero gravity. The mission is planned within the coming 2 or 3 years.

Earlier the Soviet State Committee on Space Exploration concluded agreements on similar joint missions with Austria and Japan and is negotiating on the same question with West Germany.

UK-USSR 'Cooperation Month' Opens in Moscow

*PM1204115989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
12 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Month Opened"]

[Text] Some 300 British firms and approximately 40 Soviet organizations are participating in a British-Soviet cooperation month which opened in Moscow 11 April. It has been organized by the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

At the opening ceremony for the month at the International Trade Center a greetings message from the USSR Council of Ministers to its participants was read out. The message emphasizes that the holding of this measure in the Soviet capital will promote the development of relations between the two countries and the growth of trust and mutual understanding in the spirit of the accords reached between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who read out the greetings message, pointed out that the radical economic reform under way

in our country is creating favorable conditions for deepening economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain and for developing joint enterprise and collaboration in industry and science.

British Energy Secretary C. Parkinson, who spoke at the month's opening ceremony, declared that Soviet people have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the largest exhibition of British export products in the USSR for 25 years. This attests to the interest of his country's business circles in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

V.M. Kamentsev received C. Parkinson the same day.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-British trade and economic relations in light of the accords reached during the London summit meeting 6-7 April 1989 were discussed. The timely and useful nature of the organization of the British-Soviet trade and economic cooperation month in Moscow by the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce was noted. The exhibitions, seminars, and symposiums to be held from 11 through 28 April within the framework of the month will enable business people to get to know the possibilities better and to make fuller use of the two countries' economic potentials.

R. Braithwaite, British ambassador to the USSR, and leaders of British companies were present at the talks.

A regular annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce opened in Moscow the same day.

UK Official on 'Open Discussions'

*LD1404015989 Moscow in English to Great Britain
and Ireland 1902 GMT 13 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] [Announcer] According to Cecil Parkinson, British secretary of state for energy, this has been a very interesting week in Soviet-British relations. Mr Parkinson has come to Moscow with a dual purpose, as he put it. First, to open the British-Soviet Trade Month and, second, to discuss different aspects of the energy scene. Three years ago a number of Soviet-British working groups were set up to deal with energy issues and the time has come to give their work a push, as Mr Parkinson told a news conference at the British Embassy in Moscow.

[Begin Parkinson recording] It's been an extremely interesting week for me. My only other visit to Moscow took place 10 years ago when I came as the trade minister to open, to chair, the Anglo-Soviet joint commission. And in the week before the prime minister had made a very strong speech, pro-NATO and by implication not pro-Soviet, and so the atmosphere was quite cool. And I was very intrigued to see whether there would be any change and if so what and I do find the conversations with ministers quite different from the ones I had 10 years

ago. First of all, the ministers have changed very substantially themselves. I remember the trade minister at the time, Mr Patolichev, had had the same job for 27 years and he was of a different generation from the people we've been meeting this week. And it's been possible to have very open discussions about problems and possibilities and we visited a power plant on the outskirts of Moscow yesterday, a huge plant which provides the heat and light for 2 and ¼ million people, it's a combined heat and power plant. And even at the level of the plant manager there was discussion about the meeting between President Gorbachev and Mrs Thatcher and what a change this has produced in Anglo-Soviet relations and how we must all cash in on it and I'm quite sure the superintendent hadn't been issued with this speech, it was just something that he personally felt he wanted to say and that was almost invariably the opening sentences of the greeting, or the words of welcome were that now that things are different between our two countries, now that we can talk more freely, surely we can find opportunities of turning this into economic and industrial and commercial cooperation. [sentence as heard] And so it's been a very, very different visit from the one I had 10 years ago. [end recording]

[Announcer] Cecil Parkinson, Britain's energy secretary.
[passage omitted]

UK Firm To Produce Computers for USSR
PM1004144189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
6 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[A. Lyuty report: "Trio" Startup"]

[Text] "Trio"—that is the quite musical name of a new Soviet-British joint enterprise. It specializes in computer equipment and technology. The three participants are Britain's "Quest Automation," which mainly specializes in computers, the Soviet "Khimmashtekhnologiya" Science and Production Association, which has recently devoted considerable attention to the computerization of technological processes, and also the USSR Industrial Construction Bank. The purpose of the joint enterprise is to help alleviate our industry's acute "computer shortage."

As of 1 June "Trio" plans to begin supplying its clients—first USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building enterprises, and then other sectors—with modern computer systems and software. In its first year there are plans to produce approximately 1,600 such systems.

Is this possible in such a short time? "Trio's" founders are convinced that it is. In the beginning, they said, the firm "Quest Automation," which has been cooperating with our country since 1977, intends to supply the basic components for subsequent assembly. In time the "guts"

of the equipment will be manufactured in the USSR with British aid. There are plans to set up computer technology technical support centers in various parts of the country.

"The USSR," I was told by Anthony Ibbie, managing director of "Quest Automation," already produces quite high-performance computer assemblies. That is why I see no great problems in manufacturing quite high-quality computer systems here in the future. The joint enterprise plans to sell its product mainly in the Soviet market. Outlets in foreign markets are not ruled out in the future.

Petrovskiy on Information Forum in London
LD1504130789 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT
15 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS—"The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the information forum in London opening next Tuesday, and expects a business-like and constructive dialogue at it, a Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

Vladimir Petrovskiy told TASS diplomatic correspondent Vadim Biryukov that "with the help of this dialogue we hope to achieve success in the dissemination and exchanging of information and improve journalists' working conditions".

In other words, we would like the information forum in London to help make new political thinking a real, efficient and transforming factor in the area of information too," he added.

The forum will be the first humanitarian event within the framework of the Helsinki process scheduled by the Vienna meeting. It will be followed by three conferences which will be held in Paris, Copenhagen and Moscow. The first one will open in the French capital on April 30.

Petrovskiy said the atmosphere at the London meeting will largely determine the atmosphere at the subsequent conferences of the Helsinki process.

"The Soviet Union has done much to make the Vienna agreements concerning information a political reality," the deputy minister said.

"Reporters in Moscow now have a free access to many Soviet state institutions, they can travel around the country more freely. The Foreign Ministry holds new briefings at its press centre almost every day," he went on.

"At the same time, much is yet to be done to improve the reception of television programmes and increase the sale of foreign periodicals."

Petrovskiy said that Soviet journalists have some difficulties in Europe but he added that "we don't intend to lead things to confrontation in London".

"Our goal is to pool efforts so that cooperation between journalists match the high level attained in the Vienna agreements".

UK Labor Party Leader Criticizes 'Thatcherism'

PM1404093989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Apr 89 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[Report by Tomas Kolesnichenko under the rubric "Correspondent's Commentary": "Will They Move 'Into the Sun'?"]

[Text] London, 12 Apr—To a bystander it could have seemed that a victory was being celebrated. Surrounded by ministers and famous artistes on the stage of the Birmingham Town Hall, Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labor Party, was receiving applause from an audience of 1,500 people. But the ministers standing at his side are still only "shadow" ministers and the subject of discussion was, in fact, how the Labor Party can find its "place in the sun" again—that is, win the next elections.

But these elections are still far off and for the present Kinnock has set a specific task—to win the interim elections to the county councils and secure a majority in the elections to the European Parliament. With this aim in mind, the leader of the Labor Party urged his supporters in Birmingham to launch a campaign under the slogan "Meet the Challenge, Make the Change!"

But the main aim of the Labor Party is, of course, Whitehall and the Prime Minister's residence. That is why they have timed the publication of an analysis of their own policies and also an appraisal of the Tory government's activity for next month—to coincide with the Conservatives' celebration of their 10th anniversary in power. As far as the latter is concerned, Kinnock has described M. Thatcher's time in Downing Street as the "decade of Margaret Antoinette." Possibly the sharpest criticism of the Conservatives of late was made in the Birmingham Town Hall. Kinnock did not let the Tories get away with a single slip and spoke out against the economic policies of "Thatcherism." In particular, he cited such examples as the government's intention to destroy the national health service, and also the tax reform, which, according to him, "hits the poorest families in Britain."

At the same time, Kinnock set out the Labor Party program, which primarily envisages high investments, opportunities to master new, science-intensive processes in production, increased labor productivity, and enhanced competitiveness for Britain in world markets. With all this, the Labor Party promises not only not to limit but to "broaden the rights of individuals," that is, capital, in all socioeconomic spheres.

The leader of the Labor Party accused Thatcher of stubbornly holding onto her theory about preserving nuclear weapons.

Kinnock's speech is seen here as an important stage in the Labor Party's struggle to attract the mass electorate. Recent public opinion polls have shown that the gap between the Tories and the Labor Party is minimal—1 percent.

UK Bank Official on USSR Restructuring

18200301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
4 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[Interview with Peter Formhalls, general representative of the Barclays Bank in the USSR, and E. P. Gostev, deputy chairman of the board of the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations, by A. Lyutyy: "Credit of Confidence by Bankers"]

[Text] An official visit to Great Britain by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. S. Gorbachev is forthcoming. The visit is designed to elevate to a new level the political dialogue of the two states and their interaction in the most diverse fields. In particular, issues of developing further the Soviet-British trade and economic cooperation will be discussed.

What is the working mood of those who represent the interests of British business and financial circles in the USSR in the era of restructuring? What has changed in their professional activity? How do they view the reform of Soviet foreign economic relations? This is the topic of our interview with a British financier, and a commentary by a Soviet expert.

"You better talk to Barclays" states the advice of an advertisement by the second largest British bank "Barclays Bank Limited." They believe that this is not just a catchy slogan. The history of the bank goes back almost a century; it has about 3,000 branches in England and Wales, and a lot of experience in financial operations in all corners of the globe.

Having decided to follow the advice of the Barclays advertisement I visited its office in Moscow. It is located at the 5th floor of a building in the cozy Sadovskiy Lane, just a stone's throw away from the Youth Audience Theater. The bank has had a representative office in our country for 13 years now.

There is nothing unnecessary in the offices where the street noise is hardly heard, which, incidentally, is characteristic of the offices of any Western company. Everything is subordinated to efficient work. An impressive large-size logo of the Barclays, an eagle with three crowns "nested" in its wings, attracted my attention on one of the walls. This logo expertly carved in wood is a gift to the bank from the Soviet Foreign Trade Association

"Novoekspert." Next to it is a framed certificate, dated 27 March 1985, of the award of an honorary medal of the USSR Chamber of Industry and Commerce to Barclays for vigorous participation in the development of Soviet-British cooperation.

The current general representative of the bank in our country, Peter (Formkholz), 36, is particularly proud of this certificate.

Says (Formkholz): "Our interest in the Soviet market dates back a while. As a Barclays representative I handle the organization and establishment of virtually all kinds of financial operations involved in developing foreign trade contacts with the USSR. In the last 6 to 8 years, we have conducted vigorous operations in financing export deliveries of various equipment and goods from the West. At present, we are taking part in negotiations on financing for the construction of a minibus plant in Kirovabad, and expanding a glass fiber plant in Polotsk. In a word, we view the Soviet market as a growing one which should be given more attention. I am confident that the level of our business contacts with the USSR will continue to grow in the future.

[Lyutyy] Has restructuring facilitated your work as a representative of Western business?

[(Formkholz)] restructuring has made my life here more exciting and interesting. However, I cannot say that it has become easier to work. I have to work more.

At present, your financial and economic system is going through a stage of changes. Naturally, such changes do not always proceed smoothly. There are things which do not dovetail; many things are only being tested, adjusted, and regulated. Therefore, sometimes we have to deal with confusion and muddle. If you allow me to be cynical I will say that at times I work twice as much as in previous years, and the results are one-half [of what they used to be].

[Lyutyy] Why?

[(Formkholz)] Previously, it used to be easier in the sense that in your country everything was regimented from beginning to end. For example, we mostly dealt only with the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations, and signed with it agreements on the provision of loans. We knew that this bank was distributing these loans in a centralized manner to other organizations with which we did not even have a reason to be in touch. A financial plan existed. In keeping with this plan, the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations disbursed the funds. At present, the system is changing, a great many enterprises and organizations are switching to economic accountability and self-financing, and are penetrating the foreign market. All of these endeavors are not a part of the plan of the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations.

It is very difficult for us to determine the solvency of some Soviet production association even if it is able to approach Barclays for loans directly with the consent of the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations. We are compelled to consider financial guarantees. Who is going to pay back the debt if this or that enterprise goes bankrupt? The Bank for Foreign Economic Relations offers guarantees only for the projects it considers the most significant for the national economy.

When only state enterprises existed in your country the state was the one to cover their financial loss, and pay back the debt. In the case of cooperatives, the state does not do it anymore which is correct in general. However, in this event the issue of verifying the creditworthiness of a particular enterprise arises, as well as that of guarantees. An element of risk appears.

[Lyutyy] However, this element is also present in the West?

[(Formkholz)] Yes, but in the West we have access to financial information on a particular company, and this information is objectively analyzed by independent experts. Thus far, there is no similar practice here. To be sure, the first steps have been taken. A control organization named INAUDIT which verifies the documentation of joint ventures has been set up. It would be good to extend this practice to Soviet enterprises and associations. In any event, it is good that our Soviet colleagues are studying the problem and trying to find a solution.

[Correspondent] Let us interrupt for a moment the interview with our English interlocutor, and ask Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations E. P. Gostev to comment on what has been said.

Says E. P. Gostev: "I believe that on the whole (Formkholz) is right. Effective 1 April, virtually all Soviet enterprises enjoy the right to operate in foreign markets. These new direct contacts will be governed by new legislation. At present, all of us have to learn together new methods of foreign trade operations. Here, at the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations, we have opened a special school in order to communicate to representatives of various enterprises at least a minimum of the experience necessary to conduct financial operations, and compile pertinent documentation. Foreign banks are also offering seminars. I must say that the banks, and Barclays in particular, are eagerly helping us. In general, Barclays is one of the most reliable partners of the USSR.

I cannot but mention that a shortage of cadres is felt at present in the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations. There are literally 10 to 15 specialists who handle the issues of loans to joint ventures. After all, the number of hard-currency operations will increase dozens of times. The problem of personnel turnover is very acute. Our employees are offered two or three times the money

elsewhere. They are invited to economically accountable associations like the Institute of Eye Microsurgery headed by S. F. Fedorov, various foundations, cooperatives, joint ventures. If the Bank for Foreign Economic Relations were given more leeway on the issue of wages we would have a greater opportunity for compensating our employees fairly for their labor. Thus far, we have been hemmed in by strict instructions."

...Let us return, however, to the Barclays branch in order to ask (Formkholtz) the final question:

[Lyutyy] I am asking you as a person rather than a businessman. Do you perceive any change in how "the people in the street" treat you?

[Formkholtz] I came to Moscow 4 years ago. At the time, I felt serious psychological and even physical barriers in communicating with Soviet people. I felt like a fish in a fish tank. You sort of see what is going on around you but cannot become a participant in the events. Abrupt changes have occurred during these years. People communicate more freely, and air their personal views of everything more eagerly. To my mind, social glasnost is the main achievement of restructuring.

Foreign Ministry's Nikiforov Receives Irish Envoy
PM1304151089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.M. Nikiforov received C. Whelan, Irish ambassador to the USSR, on 5 April.

More on Silayev in FRG for Economic, S&T Talks
PM1204150989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet delegation headed by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in the FRG in connection with the 17th session of the USSR-FRG commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, has visited Wuppertal city. [passage omitted]

The Soviet delegation also visited one of the country's biggest industrial centers—Stuttgart. A conversation took place with L. Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, during which specific questions pertaining to the expansion of economic ties between the USSR and the FRG were discussed.

Silayev Addresses Nuremburg Seminar

LD1304165489 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; presented by Vladimir Molchanov]

[Text] Economists in general believe that one of the ways of reducing foreign debt is the active development of trade and economic relations. A 2-day Soviet-West German symposium in Nuremberg was devoted to this, in particular.

[V. Kondratyev] A representative Soviet delegation, from ministers to managers of cooperatives, is discussing problems of management and market economics in Nuremberg. Despite the fact that the FRG remains our main partner in the West, the present scale of cooperation, which has declined perceptibly in recent years because of the drop in the price of oil, does not satisfy either side—particularly us—which was pointed out by Silayev, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who spoke at the seminar. Before this, he took part in the work of the intergovernmental commission and met many representatives of business circles.

The FRG has the largest number of joint enterprises with the Soviet Union: 55 out of 367; but that is far from corresponding to the potential possibilities. The caution and doubts of the West Germans play a part in this. We have now set about doing what local industrialists have long asked us for: We have removed restrictions on the volume of starting capital and have allowed foreigners to be in charge of joint ventures, and the rights to hire workers and make payment for labor are being transferred to them. An agreement on protecting investments was initialled during Comrade Silayev's visit.

But what's holding things up? Perhaps the energetic, enterprising Bavarians will take the lead role in this area. Does Max Streibl, the Bavarian premier, intend to continue what was started by his famous predecessor, Franz Josef Strauss? Bavaria, he says, is more capable than others of fulfilling the function of your partner. The development of ties with the East interests us no less than our relations with the European West.

Now, a group is being set up to train our managers and agreements are being signed with a federal land which until now was not able to boast of noticeable successes in dialogue with our country. [video shows scenes from conference, including Silayev speaking from stage; Silayev and entourage touring a factory; Streibl talking]

Yakovlev Sends Greeting to FRG Party Mission
PM1204084389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
11 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] Under an accord between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] (FRG) a permanent mission of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation

was opened in Moscow 10 April at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. This organization studies topical political and socioeconomic problems and is close to the SPD.

At the request of A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his greetings message to the gathering was read out by V.M. Falin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department:

Today we become participants in an event which is in many respects out of the ordinary. The opening of a permanent mission of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Moscow is an organic consequence of the new thinking which has been brought to life by restructuring and which itself stimulates the latter's development. It has also been made possible thanks to the activation of ties between the CPSU and the FRG's SPD in recent years.

Symbolizing the spirit of the times and becoming increasingly aware of the connection between the times—past, present, and future—the two main trends of the modern international workers' movement are increasingly feeling the need for contacts and cooperation. This year's centennial of the creation of the Second International lends special significance to this understanding.

Yes, in many ways we adhere to different ideological positions and uphold far from similar viewpoints. Nor do we agree in all respects on political approaches. And it would be an illusion to believe that such differences will disappear and dissolve in the long term. Not that there is probably any need for that.

Something else is important: Behind the differences we cannot fail to see what draws us together and unites us. The imperatives of history are moving us toward cooperation and joint efforts in the name of the interests of man and mankind.

The scale and significance of the tasks common to all mankind and awareness of their priority, urgent nature—this is what pushes us toward joint action. Mankind's rescue from destruction in a military catastrophe or in a contaminated environment, renunciation of confrontation in resolving all disputes, peaceful competition and sensible cooperation between social systems, the struggle against hunger, backwardness, and poverty, the ensuring of an existence worthy of man, individual rights, and social justice—without resolving these problems the history of mankind will continue to take shape in violent convulsions and, thus, will call in question the very existence of a rational principle in nature and of nature itself.

Both the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Ebert Foundation are scientific research establishments designed to study on a strictly scientific basis the processes occurring in the world, in Europe, and in the

workers' movement. It is important not only to record the facts and study them in all their entirety and truth but also to foresee development. It is important for us to look to the future more frequently and together define the range of tasks for joint research.

You and we are witnesses to and participants in the creation of a new model of cooperation between Social Democrats and Communists, particularly in the context of realizing the concept of the common European home.

The fact that SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel and other prominent SPD figures are participating in this event is convincing confirmation that an important role is allocated to the activity of the Ebert Foundation's Moscow mission. This is being done on a mutual basis: It is planned to open a mission of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Bonn in the very near future, also within the framework of the Ebert Foundation. [Yakovlev message ends]

H.-J. Vogel emphasized that this event was largely made possible thanks to the policy of reforms, within the process of which the Soviet Union has opened up both inside the country and abroad to the statement and exchange of opinions. He expressed confidence in the rapid building of additional bridges of trust between our countries and peoples, as well as between our parties.

Participating in the opening ceremony of the F. Ebert Foundation's mission were G.L. Smirnov, rector of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; and also E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and Board; H. Boerner, member of the SPD Board and leader of the foundation; and A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

Swiss Defense Official Visits Leningrad

LD1304211689 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT
13 Apr 89

[Text] Leningrad April 13 TASS—Caspar Villiger, head of the Federal Military (Defence) Department of Switzerland, on Thursday began familiarising himself with this city on the Neva by visiting the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. The monument was erected in the victory square in honour of the servicemen who had defended the city during the Second World War.

Villiger is currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and USSR minister of defence.

The guest and his party went to the palace square and visited the building which had housed the general headquarters of the Russian tsarist army prior to the October Revolution and is now the seat of the command of the troops of the Leningrad Military District.

Caspar Villiger met with Coloner General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Leningrad Military District. Then the guest visited one of motorised rifle units of the district where he acquainted himself with every-day living conditions and combat training of the servicemen.

He expressed satisfaction with the course of the visit to the Soviet Union and pointed out its fruitfulness and importance for widening contacts between the two countries.

Confidence was expressed that the visit will enable the two sides to gain a better understanding of each other's positions on the most topical problems of our times.

In the afternoon Caspar Villiger viewed the unique collection of the Hermitage and visited the museum-apartment of Alexander Pushkin, a great Russian poet.

Departs for Home, Seen Off by Yazov

LD1404150389 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 14 April (TASS)—Kaspar Villiger, chief of the federal department of the military of Switzerland, left for home today. He had been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of Army General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. At the airport the guest was seen off by Dmitriy Yazov.

Agreement With Switzerland on Automobile Transport *LD1404141389 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Berne April 14 TASS—A government agreement between the USSR and Switzerland on international automobile traffic between the two countries was signed here today. The document legally regulates passenger and cargo automobile traffic between the two countries and transit runs through their respective territories.

The speakers who took the floor at the signing ceremony noted that the reached accords contributed to the practical implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki meeting on European Security and cooperation, would promote the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Switzerland in automobile transport.

Karpov, Belgian Officials Meet in Brussels

LD1504090689 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1841 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Brussels, 14 Apr (TASS)—TASS Correspondent Valeriy Shashkov reports:

Soviet-Belgian consultations were held today at Belgium's Foreign Ministry. Taking part were USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Karpov and A. Rair, general director of the political department of Belgium's Foreign

Ministry. A preliminary exchange of views was made on the possible mandate and parameters of tactical nuclear weapons talks as proposed by the Warsaw Pact member states, and their correlation with the Vienna negotiations on armed forces and conventional armaments.

V.P. Karpov was later received by Belgian Defense Minister G. Coeme. At the centre of their conversation was the problem of negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe in the light of the recent statement of the Warsaw Pact members states.

Karpov Addresses Parliament

LD1404165289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent K. Mazheyka report from Brussels]

[Text] Soviet representative Viktor Karpov has addressed the Belgian Parliament on matters pertaining to disarmament in Europe.

[Mazheyka] The eminent Soviet diplomat was invited to a joint sitting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. This was far from coincidental, as the theme was topical: the issue of modernizing tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. I would remind you that Belgium, like a number of other NATO countries, is in no hurry to give the green light to a dangerous new spiral of the arms race. Like the Soviet Union, Belgium is orienting itself toward solving the problem through talks and in close connection with reductions in conventional armaments. The deputies therefore listened with heightened attention to the speech by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Karpov, as this was firsthand information, so to speak.

The report outlined the key points in our concept for fundamentally restructuring the entire system of guaranteeing security in Europe and throughout the world. The necessity of a joint search for practical ways to realise this goal was stressed. [video shows Karpov being welcomed into a conference room, where he is later seen addressing those assembled; video then switches to show Karpov being interviewed by Mazheyka]

Viktor Pavlovich, you had many meetings in Brussels. What were your impressions of them?

[Karpov] Yes, the meetings were interesting. I sensed a desire not just to understand, but also to assist, a desire to examine what role Belgium could play in insuring that Europe really does become safe, that Europe finally can rid itself of the fear of war, be it nuclear or conventional, and that it can cast off the burden of armaments. That, I think, is the main conclusion of my observations. I believe that an understanding of this gives us a chance to talk more actively with Belgians of different leanings who display in equal measure an interest in the destiny of Europe.

Belgian Tactical Missiles Stance Outlined
PM1404160189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 7

[Own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Belgium is Against"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 Apr—Belgium is against the modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons located in Western European territory.

The country's Prime Minister Wilfried Martens stated this, speaking at a joint session of the parliamentary foreign affairs and defense commissions. In the premier's opinion, a decision concerning this problem cannot be taken before 1991-1992. Guy Coeme, Belgium's national defense minister, was instructed to set out his government's position during the NATO nuclear planning group sessions which are scheduled to be held in Brussels 19-20 April.

At the same time Belgium, W. Martens noted, will "support at a suitable level" the tactical nuclear missiles already deployed on its territory, without substantially increasing their range so as not to sidestep the spirit of the Treaty on Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles concluded in Washington.

As the newspaper LA WALLONIE writes, this part of the government statement is very ambiguous. The vagueness of the statement, in local observers' opinion, may leave a loophole for those forces in NATO, particularly the United States and Britain, which are insisting on the immediate adoption of the decision on modernizing tactical nuclear weapons.

We shall recall that, according to figures from the latest poll, 72.9 percent of Belgians are decisively against modernization.

Katushev Meets Finnish Trade, Industry Minister
PM1304150489 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A talk took place on 5 April between K.F. Katushev, USSR minister of foreign economic relations, and I. Suominen, Finnish minister of trade and industry.

More on Talyzin at Finnish Treaty Celebration
18070602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
7 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Situation"; for further reportage on the visit to Finland by N.V. Talyzin, see the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 22, and the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 27-28]

[Text] Lappenranta (Finland) 6 April (TASS correspondent)—A ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 41st anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and

Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Finland, signed in 1948, was held yesterday evening in the "Lappenranta" city hall of the municipality. In attendance were M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; P. Paasio, minister of foreign affairs, and the Soviet delegation, headed by N. V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the meeting, P. Paasio, in particular, said that Finland's primary foreign policy task in the postwar period was the normalization and all-round development of bilateral ties with the Soviet Union. This work was conducted and is being conducted successfully: Good neighborliness and large-scale cooperation are now characteristic of Finnish-Soviet relations. A decisive role in this process belongs to the 1948 treaty. The basic task of this document was the permanent resolution of the problem of the joint security of Finland and the Soviet Union. Owing to the treaty, the Finno-Soviet border became a genuine border of peace, and the mutual relations of both countries have become good-neighborly.

Aggressive and business-like contacts at various levels play an important role in the development of bilateral ties. Soviet-Finnish meetings at the summit are first and foremost in this regard. It is difficult in this connection to overestimate the significance of M. S. Gorbachev's visit to Finland in the fall of this year. All aspects of the relations between our countries will be thoroughly reviewed during its course.

During the negotiations held last week in Moscow with USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs E. A. Shevardnadze, we ascertained the stability of Finno-Soviet relations and outlined the specific directions of their development, noted P. Paasio.

N. V. Talyzin gave a speech in response. The current level of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, he indicated, represents a vitally stable model of inter-state relations on the basis of equality and the mutual respect of interests. The entire system of cooperation of the Soviet Union and Finland, which was erected in the postwar period, attests to the fact that it was possible in practice to implement the principles of mutual relations between the Soviet and Finnish people that were set forth by V. I. Lenin in the Decree on the Recognition of the State Independence of Finland signed on 31 December 1917.

The signing of the 1948 Treaty is justifiably assessed in our countries as a key event in the history of Soviet-Finnish relations. It contains a resolution of fundamental questions of the mutual relations of the two neighboring states—the assurance of mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres, and a turn to friendship, trust, and mutual security.

At present, Soviet-Finnish cooperation is characterized by political realism and, what is important, by a clear understanding of the fact that the consideration of mutual interests and a search for their steady balance is of decisive significance. The important role of mutual trust, reinforced by practical matters, is distinctly visible in this.

In this context it is important most of all to note the significance of the virtually continuous dialogue at a high level. The forthcoming official visit by M. S. Gorbachev to Finland this fall will have extreme significance for Soviet-Finnish relations.

The opportunities of each of the partners will grow in the international arena as the interaction of the Soviet Union and Finland is reinforced. This is also felt on regional scales as a factor contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in northern Europe, including the creation of a nuclear-free zone in a broader framework of the European continent. This is a contribution to the development of the Helsinki process on the whole and the building of a "common European home." Finally, it is a contribution to the resolution of problems of a global character in connection with the increasing urgency of Finland's proposals for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the restriction on naval activity in seas adjacent to northern Europe.

The Soviet proposals on this account that were set forth by M. S. Gorbachev in Murmansk are well-known. The state leaders of many countries, including those in northern Europe, have shown a positive attitude to the program put forth by the Soviet Union.

Ecological cooperation has been arranged successfully. The bilateral relations are continuously being filled with specific content, and the forms of cooperation in the most diverse spheres are being perfected.

The mutually beneficial economic ties are creating a firm material basis for good-neighborliness. A reliable mechanism for conducting trade-economic and scientific-technical ties that has passed the test of time has been created. The real situation in today's trade-economic affairs is evidence of the fact that we must find new solutions and non-typical approaches to a further movement forward.

The Soviet Union has great trust in and respect for the foreign policy course of Finland that is being conducted by President M. Koivisto. For us, the "policy line of (Paasikivi-Kekkonen)" was always associated with a course aimed at friendship, trust, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and on a broader scale, with the guarantee of international security.

In our conception of the new political thinking, we proclaim the priority of values and interests that are common to all mankind; we recognize the pluralism of the contemporary and future world, and we see in this the source for the development and mutual enrichment of states and peoples.

It is especially noticeable that the winds of change are being felt in Europe. The Vienna meeting has brought the European process to a level such that the outlines of a "common European home" are distinguishable. The Soviet Union highly values the positive role that Finland and other neutral countries have played in the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting.

The reaction of the whole world to the earthquake in Armenia became a symbol of the change in the international moral atmosphere. It was very likely not possible to have imagined such a reaction only 2 years ago. We express our gratitude to friendly Finland and to its industrious and sympathetic people for their contribution to the elimination of the aftereffects of the catastrophe.

The road to today's level of relations between our countries was not an easy one. That which has been achieved is the result of the persistent efforts of our governments, our political and public organizations, and our people.

On that same day, a meeting of the USSR delegation was held with leaders of the municipality of Lappenranta and the local office of the "Finland-Soviet Union Society."

At a press conference held afterwards, N. V. Talyzin talked about features of the economic mechanism of the current stage of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the new opportunities that have opened up for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

Representatives of Lappenranta's city council gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation. M. Koivisto, the president of Finland, attended the dinner, which took place in warm and friendly surroundings.

Netherlands Communist Party Opens Congress
*LD0804164389 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT
8 Apr 89*

[Text] The Hague April 8 TASS—The Communist Party of the Netherlands opened its 31st congress in Amersfoort. The congress will discuss tasks facing Dutch Communists in domestic and foreign policies, work out a programme of action until 1991, and elect the party's leadership.

Party chairperson Elli Izeboud said in her report that the international situation in the past few years has considerably changed.

The Soviet consistent peace policy, specifically Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals advanced at the U.N. General Assembly, has helped create real possibilities of reducing nuclear and conventional weapons.

Izeboud said the Communists and all left-wing forces of the Netherlands are faced with the task of thwarting NATO's plans for modernising tactical nuclear weapons in Europe as an attempt to circumvent the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty.

She said Europe needs a policy of ridding it of nuclear weapons, rather than the modernisation and buildup of nuclear arsenals.

Space Research Protocol Signed With Norway
*LD1504095789 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1602 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Summary] Oslo: 14 Apr (TASS)—TASS Correspondent S. Tikhomirov reports:

The latest round of the Soviet-Norwegian consultations on cooperation in space research ended here today. A protocol was signed on the discussions held. There is interest on both sides in unresolved problems in the areas of astrophysics, space biology, medicine, the state of the upper layers of the atmosphere, and the ozone layer.

European 'Peace Champions' Urge F-16 Withdrawals
*LD1504025989 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Text] Madrid April 15 TASS—Peace organizations from Spain, Italy and Hungary put forward a joint document in Madrid on Friday urging an international

agreement on disarmament which will envisage, in particular, the withdrawal of F-16 U.S. fighter bombers from Europe.

The appeal concerns 72 U.S. aircraft which the United States was to pull out within three years on Spain's demand from the U.S. Air Force base at Torrejon de Ardoz, near Madrid. The Italian Government said it was ready to deploy the nuclear-capability planes on Italian territory.

The peace champions from the three European countries call for the withdrawal of the F-16 fighter bombers from Europe and for a reduction of Soviet aircraft stationed on Hungarian territory. Major changes that take place in East-West relations, the joint appeal stresses, help cut conventional weapons and establish effective measures which reaffirm the principles of joint and interrelated security.

Soviet-Spanish Consular Talks Held
*PM1404141789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
8 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4*

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Soviet-Spanish consultations on consular questions were held 6-7 April at the USSR Foreign Ministry. The Soviet and Spanish delegations were headed by V.M. Zelenov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Consular Administration, and E. Morales, general director of Spain's Consular Administration, respectively.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry delegation was received by B.N. Chaplin, USSR deputy foreign minister. J. Cuenca, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Political & Social

Georgian Communist Party Plenum Held 14 Apr

Shevardnadze Addresses Plenum

PM1504180089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 2

["E.A. Shevardnadze's Speech at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum 14 April 1989":
"On the Situation in Georgia"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

My friends!

I would like, as my first duty, to ask you to remember those who died and honor their memory by standing for a minute's silence.

A difficult and painful time has brought us together. And the decisions we have just adopted are difficult and painful, because they were prompted by tragic events—tragic for Georgia and for our country.

I will try in a moment to explain why I do not restrict the significance of this tragedy to within our republic. But for the moment I would like to say that I cannot and do not wish to hide my feelings. I have heard the stories and testimonies of eyewitnesses of the events of that tragic night, I have seen the tanks and armored carriers in the streets of this beloved city, I have seen tears and grief in the people's eyes. Regardless of the reasons—and they are a matter for special discussion—for this sorrowful chain of events, no one and nothing can justify the death of totally innocent people.

We have one supreme duty to them—to establish the truth and exclude forever even the slightest possibility of a repetition of the tragedy. This is important in itself—as a moral imperative. It is important for the processes taking place in the country. It is important, and this is no exaggeration, for the whole world.

Why?—people may ask me, questioning the insistence with which I set the 9 April events in the context of a unionwide and, if you like, worldwide process. Because any deeds, actions, and events that are detrimental to restructuring, renewal, and democratization resound with grief throughout the world, cause despondency and elements of disappointment, and prompt entirely justified anxiety. Take my word for it: Mankind and the world pin such hopes for a better future on our restructuring that any threat to it—whether from irresponsible individuals who interpret too arbitrarily the concepts of democratization and glasnost, or from the holders of various posts who are unable to forgo the false principles of the past—or any error or defect in the implementation of this policy, is not a matter of indifference to anyone in the world.

Especially, I repeat, when it involves loss of life, when it involves deaths and losses. Concern and grief was expressed by the man who everywhere is known as the architect of restructuring, the author of its most innovative decisions. In yesterday's message from M.S. Gorbachev to the Communists and all the working people of Georgia, things are called by their proper names. "What happened in Tbilisi," Mikhail Sergeyevich writes, "is certainly detrimental to the interests of restructuring, democratization, and renewal of the country."

In this message grief and compassion, sympathy and fellow feeling go hand in hand with a political assessment of events. The few days that Georgiy Petrovich Razumovskiy and I have spent in long and difficult conversations with workers, scientists, the creative intelligentsia, young people, and people of older generations developed in us an inner conviction of the indisputable accuracy of this assessment. And these same days, for all their tragic and contradictory elements, gave us proof of the well-foundedness of the hope expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich. You remember, of course, the words in which this hope was expressed.

Allow me to repeat them, as our shared symbol of faith: "...I wholeheartedly believe that the Communists and working people of the republic, following the Georgian people's humanist traditions, will show prudence, common sense, and a high sense of responsibility, and will defend restructuring, our common socialist values, our fraternity and unity. It is up to you, comrades, to restore tranquility to Georgia. This is the moral duty of everyone who honors devoutly the memory of his forefathers, who valued above all peace and harmony in their native land, and of everyone who cares about his people, about their future."

This moral duty has brought us together today and dictated the difficult decision just adopted. That decision will not bring back the dead or heal the wounds. But it will attest to our common commitment to the ideas of democracy, our readiness to follow the people's will, and will serve as a guarantee of our united determination not to allow anything similar to happen in future.

Having said "anything similar," I should explain what I am talking about. First and foremost, my profound inner conviction that democracy without self-discipline is the essence of anarchy, and freedom without responsibility is suicidal.

Every river, however wide, has banks. Every movement of the people, however wide, has or should have internal and external limiting factors. If these limits are crossed, as by a river in spate, then devastating elemental forces may be unleashed. Alas, it is not only history that tells us this.

A thorough, dispassionate, and comprehensive investigation still has to define with legal and scientific rigor the nature and thrust of the events that led to tragedy on 9 April. I am sure that every culprit will be named.

But for all that, I will allow myself even now to express the following opinion, based on impressions gained from conversations with many, very different people. When something happening before your very eyes threatens to break its banks and destabilize the nation's life and the future of the republic and all the peoples inhabiting it, when you hear speeches making calls that are unacceptable from any point of view, naturally your mind seeks a way out of the situation.

I am saying this, without beating about the bush, with reference to the decision taken by the republican leadership headed by Comrade D.I. Patiashvili—the decision to use force, to use troop subunits, to impose a curfew in Tbilisi. A decision which was insisted on, we were told, by many prominent people in the republic, who now criticize it. A decision adopted by members of the republican leadership virtually unanimously, with one exception that I will speak of in a moment. The decision whose implementation led to such grave, irremediable consequences.

But if all that is true, you may ask, why did Dzhumber Ilich Patiashvili today leave his post? The other day, addressing an esteemed audience, he said that he was making his last speech. At the time, I observed on this point that, while respecting Dzhumber Ilich's decision, I cannot agree with him, because there are strictly defined norms of party democracy in accordance with which such a procedure takes place and such a decision is taken.

Today it took place, but we would be leaving much unsaid if we did not say that Comrade Patiashvili's act offers a moral example.

The practice of party life does not have the institution of resignation. That can be traced back to the days when the party saw itself as a single entity, free to decide the fate of any member. Total fusion with the mass of like-minded people—that is what it was based on. The party, as it were, said to everyone: It is not you who decides what to do, it is the party.

Today I will permit myself to suggest that with the deepening of the democratization process, which sharply increases the significance of the individual principle—the importance of the individual himself—there is an equally sharp increase in the individual, personal responsibility of every Communist, which perhaps brings to the fore the problem of personal moral jurisdiction.

Comrade Patiashvili resolved this problem for himself, without prompting or hints, and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum supported this difficult and tough decision of his.

I would very much like this subject—the personal responsibility of every Communist, every citizen, for the future of the party, the people, and restructuring—to dominate our thoughts today.

We need responsibility even in assessing the moment, the course and nature of events.

Even today, despite all the difficulties we have already encountered, we still take a rather simplistic view of the restructuring process. We see it in one or two dimensions. But a multidimensional vision is needed. Restructuring is not only two interconnected reforms—of the economy and the political system. It is our society's transition to new principles of operation, the establishment of full democracy, and the creation of a rule-of-law state committed to socialist ideals and values.

The party started society on its revolutionary journey to what it is no exaggeration to call a new kind of life. This process cannot be laid down by decree or regulated by acts of will. We will only achieve what we strive for by following a democratic path.

We have a vast country, a very complex society, especially in terms of the experience of different generations. It cannot be denied that different, sometimes contradictory approaches to traditional values exist. Grave psychological and physical trials fell to the lot of each generation, but in spite of it all the country survived, stood firm, and preserved its spiritual, moral, and international potential.

Were it not for that, restructuring would not have the slightest chance of success. But now that the time for renewal has arrived, we can see for ourselves how great is the store of life-giving, creative forces, how actively they have joined in the processes of democratization and renewal. But this incoming tide of spring forces itself created problems, and fairly complex ones, because the starting point was a very low level of democracy, with a certain shortage of political maturity and a minimal legal base to regulate political activity. But we are gaining altitude amazingly rapidly.

I remember the downright mystical horror that was aroused at first by the word "pluralism." Today we are learning not only to pronounce it, but to recognize the norm of democratic existence that it expresses.

After taking part in various elections on dozens of occasions, on 26 March, for the first time in my life, I struck out a candidate's name on a ballot paper.

The new election system can and must be criticized—it undoubtedly needs clarifying and improving. But these elections were a giant step in the direction of restructuring, in the democratization of our institutions and procedures.

We are living in an entirely different moral atmosphere. The whole of Georgia saw the discussion at the republican Academy of Sciences. For 4 hours at a stretch, politely but without mincing their words, the scientists conducted with Georgiy Petrovich and myself not so much a scientific dispute as a real political debate, and I did not have the slightest feeling of disquiet over the fact that the discussion was so heated.

We no longer remember what it was like only 5 years ago. We have changed. The saying that restructuring is a revolution is confirmed every day of our lives, even by the complexities and difficulties that we encounter daily.

Problems, and, to be frank, potentially dangerous problems, arise most of all where a gulf develops between the new realities and the old structures, bodies, and dogmas. This is particularly dangerous given a lack of democratic traditions and established procedures for political debate, intolerance, and total absence of the habit of disagreement.

In one auditorium I very much missed the elementary readiness to listen to an adversary's opinion. The ecstatic utterance of one's own views bordered on hysteria, and the whole thing was strongly reminiscent of archetypal fanaticism.

Sometimes not particularly significant disagreements become insuperable barriers and create situations of acute conflict.

We are still a long way away from the situation that is absolutely necessary to the functioning of democracy, when every citizen values democracy, protects it, and takes care of it.

With a haste that was understandable and natural given the conditions, we entered a social field where the first shoots of democracy had only just begun to take root. They are unlikely to grow very vigorously if immoderately zealous unconstitutional and unlawful demonstrations trample all over them.

We are seriously alarmed, comrades, by the substitution of values, the free rein given to ambition, under the banner of the struggle for democracy. This is a dangerous phenomenon.

It is our conviction that he who wants democracy cannot but fight for restructuring.

And yet a struggle is sometimes waged not for, but against it. The atmosphere of free expression of will that restructuring processes have created is used quite deliberately to undermine existing state and political structures.

People talk about the peaceful nature of the events leading up to the 9 April tragedy, but keep quiet about the far from peaceful calls for violent acts that were heard on the eve of the tragedy. Some people, wanting to be youth idols, laying claim to that role, not only scorned their own responsibility to young people, but even began to flaunt their own disrespect for the rule of law, order, and the Constitution.

Without playing the part of prosecutor, I wish to say that I simply cannot rid myself of the feeling that some of the leaders of the so-called informal organizations were quite deliberately leading those who trusted them to the slaughter.

I definitely do not like those groups that, for the sake of their own, self-seeking, careerist goals, enlist even junior-grade schoolchildren—our children and grandchildren—and place them in the front ranks of unauthorized, unlawful demonstrations.

Every adult should stop his child and tell him that it is too soon for him to carry other people's banners or declare a hunger strike. When the time comes, he himself will decide where and with whom he stands.

The party started restructuring, and the party is responsible for its fate. If the comrades will forgive me for putting it so bluntly, in my view the republic party organization gradually lost, somehow, some of its combat qualities.

I am not talking about slogans. There are all too many of them here. But the ability to correctly analyze and assess any situation, to perceive the trends in social development and formulate an attitude in good time—that was in short supply. The party cannot head restructuring without restructuring the methods, style, and forms of its own activity. This applies directly to the republican party organization.

I believe that under current conditions it is necessary to pay particular attention to maintaining the balance of social interests in the republic. A violation of that balance, if it is not noticed and corrected in good time, could lead—and has already led—to dangerous distortions and deformations in society's condition.

Unfortunately, our party organizations stopped keeping up with the dynamics of social processes and, as a result, to be frank, they lost control of the situation and came up against a totally uncontrollable, even unpredictable state of affairs. This was also one of the factors predetermining the tragedy in Tbilisi.

The erection of a barrier between the republic aktiv and the party and soviet leadership on the one hand, and a certain section of the population and the public on the other, is absolutely abnormal.

In this confrontation both sides failed to display tact, restraint, or calm, and both sides were unable to build dialogue with the other as between partners—albeit partners expressing more or less diametrically opposed views. Inconsistency on the part of some comrades and impulsive lurches from side to side also made themselves felt.

The leaders of the republic party organization and local party committees are working very hard, literally to the point of exhaustion. But at a time of universally intensified work it is useful to ponder the criteria of success in such selfless work. Present-day criteria, I would like to stress.

Like it or not, under conditions of democratization you constantly have to deal with opponents expressing views which are sometimes opposed to your own. An opponent can become a partner, but for this the minimum requirement is to talk with him and hear him out.

The culture of dialogue, particularly on acute and complex sociopolitical problems, is very important here. If you've decided to defend democracy and restructuring with tanks, then tell people, warn them, prepare them properly.

We say outright that the party aktiv lacked the ability to talk with people. In some places the party organization has followed a separate road, diverging from the masses. Contradictions and maybe even confrontation emerged.

I know how hard and diligently Georgian Communist Party Central Committee workers and rayon and city party committees work in their efforts to do everything as well as possible.

The trouble is, however, that the party leadership's perceptions of what is best did not, to a large extent, coincide with public expectations.

Now that the tragic events have occurred, whatever the party organization did, the responsibility lies with it, with all of us. I am talking about the moral responsibility of Communist leaders at every level, although I do not rule out the possibility that the question of other forms of responsibility could be raised.

Difficult though it was for them, it is hard to justify their decision to resort to the help of troops and to talk to the people from behind tanks and armored transports. I still believe that elements of haste were allowed to occur here, that other possible options were not given full consideration, that the consequences were not foreseen.

It is not hard to guess that it is extremely difficult for me to make such a severe assessment. But even given that, I am not inclined to dismiss the republic party organization's work.

The republic's leaders had to act under extremely difficult conditions. This must be realized and taken into account—including by the new leaders.

It is encouraging that the republic has strong party organizations which can operate with reliability and stability, organizations which did not lose control of the situation at the most difficult time, but took their place at the head of social movements and in the vanguard of restructuring and renewal.

I have already said and am willing to repeat: We have seen dozens and maybe hundreds of people in the past few days. They have come and raised—some like a banner, others like a sword—the most burning problems and questions of life. Very many have spoken about such things as sovereignty, independence, and self-determination, and they have spoken knowledgeably, with an erudition which would have been inconceivable previously. You get the feeling that the problem of interethnic relations, to which a special plenum of our party Central Committee will be devoted, is the subject of the most acute and burning public attention, that people are trying to absorb it as a most important component of their spiritual existence. Their thoughts and proposals lend credibility to the correctness of the conclusions drawn by the leadership of the party and the country that there is a need to prepare a new Fundamental Law in keeping with the actual, not illusory, realities and requirements of a union of republics and union of peoples, a union which must be based on peoples having real trust in each other.

I would like our thoughts and exchanges on this to be free of both prejudices and empty ideological rhetoric. The problem is too serious to be approached with the old vulgar criteria. And it must not be forgotten that a noble attitude toward other peoples—be they close neighbors or distant fellow inhabitants of our single earth—is an innate national quality which we have no right to allow malice or the vengefulness of a warped narrow-minded mentality to destroy. Let us remember that internationalism is our national asset.

You don't get things moving forward by appeals and slogans alone. The tendencies which have been manifested at this time will require serious consideration. The republic's new leadership—as Comrade Gumbaridze said quite correctly—is inheriting national phobias, difficulties, and frictions of every kind. Irrespective of how difficult it will be for them to build interethnic dialogue in a multinational republic, the existing traditions of centuries-old intercourse and the real gains of the socialist period will help to overcome the current problems, I am sure.

I have in mind the traditions of friendship between the Georgian and Russian peoples, which we have no right to sacrifice to nationalism and chauvinism. I have in mind all the regions of our republic, drawing your attention to the situation in Abkhazia. Of course, the most complex situation for us has now developed in Tbilisi, but it would be intolerable to simplify the difficulties which have developed in Abkhazia and other autonomous areas.

If it might be useful for me to give one piece of advice, I would ask that sicknesses which arise are not ignored or driven under the surface, that things are not allowed to fester or become inflamed.

Who would deny the supremacy of national identity in the scale of a people's spiritual gains? But it becomes devalued and demeaned equally strongly if it is asserted at the expense of other people's national dignity!

I also wish to talk about the Army and attitudes to it. It did not go out into the streets of Tbilisi of its own will. It went out and took up its designated positions under decisions adopted by the republic's leadership. Political decisions. Here, in this hall, in front of the plenum participants, I cannot omit to mention that, as comrades have told me, Colonel General I.N. Rodionov, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, was opposed to this decision. He said that this function was not suitable for the Army, that he, his colleagues, and his subordinates are called upon to resolve totally different tasks.

It is another matter that we are obliged to investigate with all possible thoroughness, scrupulousness, and objectivity violations of and deviations from the law, punishing the guilty and making the severest assessments of unlawful actions and conduct. We are obliged to tell the people the truth, only the truth, and nothing but the truth. But for the sake of that same truth—so as not to besmirch the memory of the dead with lies and innuendo—we must also examine those instances when, as many comrades have said and documents confirm, representatives of authority had to defend themselves against attack.

Those who take on and carry out the highly difficult task of investigating—and not only investigating but studying—the causes of the 9 April events need an extremely balanced approach and infinite sensitivity. I would permit myself to warn comrades against hasty judgements and assessments which are highly colored by emotions. The truth does not need dressing up in excessively garish and extravagant garb.

Let us return to another unpleasant fact, however—the existence of a curfew in the arrangements of the city's life. It is said that this is an anomaly. I, too, was struck by how unusual Tbilisi looked when I flew in from Moscow on 9 April. But the presence of tanks and infantry

combat vehicles on its streets is no greater an anomaly than the attempts to paralyze the life of a million-strong city, disrupt the work of its services, and poison the existence of its citizens.

We have already suggested how the curfew can be lifted more quickly and the conditions created so that the troops can leave the city.

What is needed for this is for schoolchildren to return to their desks Monday, for students to return to their lecture halls, for all those who have stopped work to return to their workplaces.

If life in the city assumes a normal pattern and a normal working day begins on Monday 17 April, the troops could be withdrawn the very same day.

Many comrades here have said that they are ready to go out with their collectives, if necessary, and defend order in the city. The aircraft builders have assured us that they will assume responsibility for maintaining order in certain parts of Tbilisi. I believe that every labor collective will rise up to resolve this very important political task.

This idea has also found support among the intelligentsia. It is also prepared to assume responsibility for maintaining order in the capital of the republic.

The party organization must now initiate work in support of such a solution and consolidate all healthy forces around it.

This, in our view, is precisely where the way out of the situation that has arisen lies.

One more important question—cadres. I have already spoken about some cadre matters. Now I will mention others, which must be handled objectively and attentively. Most our comrades—I have no doubt about this—are competent, decent, and honest people meeting, so to speak, the normatives of restructuring. One would not wish to offend them. On the other hand, however, those who cope badly must be gotten rid of.

Allow me to end here. The existing circumstances and the tasks facing us do not allow us to waste time on long discussions.

Gumbaridze Elected First Secretary

LD1404172689 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Tbilisi April 14 TASS—A plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Georgia took place today. The plenum relieved Dzhumber Patiashvili of the duties of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia at his request. Givi Gumbaridze, who worked before as first secretary of the

Tbilisi City Party Committee and later as chairman of the State Security Committee of Georgia, was elected first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum took into consideration Otari Cherkeziya's request to relieve him of the duties of the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia which will be considered at the next session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the republic.

The plenum was addressed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Georgiy Razumovsky, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia also took place. The presidium relieved Zurab Chkheidze of the duties of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic at his request. The presidium appointed Nodari Chitanava, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, as head of the republic's government.

Gumbaridze States Main Objectives

LD1504195889 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 15 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Givi Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent after Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Tbilisi on 14 April—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] What are the main tasks?

[Gumbaridze] To return the city and the whole of the republic to a normal rhythm of life as quickly as possible; to return tranquility to the people; to return to them confidence in the future; to do everything in order that the irreparable damage which has been inflicted on the feelings and state of mind of people, on their morals, on restructuring, on the process of democratization and glasnost in our republic, might be overcome as quickly as possible. The working people of the whole of our republic have an interest in this. What is occurring is felt with particular bitterness and pain by the inhabitants of our capital, the city of Tbilisi. Each of us must understand his measure of responsibility for this: that from now on all political decisions, the small ones, and the most important ones, major, global ones, have to be addressed purely on the basis of collective reason. They have to be put into effect purely on the basis of collective responsibility and understanding of the tasks that are placed before the working people of the republic by the party organization.

Such an understanding is impossible if one fails to take account of what the student is saying, of what the worker is saying, of what the collective farmer is saying, of what the intellectual is saying. Things have to be done in such a way that the people should believe, that young people should believe, that there will be no disparity between the words and deeds of the leaders.

[Correspondent] Tell me please, do you think that the so-called Russian question has now arisen in Georgia?

[Gumbaridze] We are making a very careful study of this problem, but it is our deep conviction that there is no basis to this problem, that there have not been and there are not any grounds for the Georgian people to forget their friendship and love for the Russian people, which is centuries-long, sincere, and tried and tested by many difficulties and joint struggle. I want to say that today's tragedy is borne with equal gravity by all of the working people of Georgia, by Georgians and Russians, by Armenians and Azerbaijanis, Abkhazis and Ossetians; they are bearing it and have begun to ponder how, by common efforts, to return our beautiful home to a peaceful, creative life.

New Georgian Leaders Profiled

PM1604173989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondents G. Lebanidze, A. Chernenko dispatch: "On the Events in Tbilisi"]

[Text] Tbilisi—Yesterday was a hard day in Tbilisi. Hundreds upon hundreds of people—old men, women, children, and students—came to pay their last respects to those who fell victim to the tragic events which took place 9 April. The funeral procession was a silent reproach to those who had provoked the tragedy.

The night before last the inhabitants of Tbilisi and the rest of the republic watched the speech of E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, delivered at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, on television and yesterday they read it in the local press. This was probably the first, most accurate, competent, and bold political assessment of what happened that has been made during these alarming days.

The briefings given by N. Popkhadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which have become a nightly tradition, convey a relatively complete picture of how the situation in Tbilisi and the republic is developing. Virtually no question remains unanswered, at least insofar as strictly verified information is available to the government commission which is investigating the tragic incident of 9 April and to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. However, briefings must not merely respond to particular actions. We would like to emphasize that much that is

discussed at the briefings reaches the broad strata of the population for some reason either not in full or too slowly. Up-to-date, verified information is still lagging behind rumors.

It would seem that utmost importance should have been attached to letting the broad masses know with the speed of lightning that a representative of an informal social organization took part in the inspection of the bodies of those who perished, as people are demanding today. He personally inspected all the bodies of those who perished, according to the words of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary. On the other hand, information from medical staff on the condition of the injured internal forces and Soviet Army servicemen, and the nature of their wounds and injuries which had been caused by edged weapons and metal bars, was slow in coming.

It is true that it is dangerous to draw any conclusions before the commission has completed its work. However, there are facts which are self-evident and do not require profound investigation, facts, which, incidentally, are common knowledge in Tbilisi. Therefore, it is foolish to make a secret of them; it is necessary to provide the most up-to-date information about these facts.

"'Venomous tongues' must not be given free rein," Surmanidze, a labor veteran and Great Patriotic War participant, told us.

It is necessary now to gear all forces, including the mass media, to the solution of priority tasks. And that is the stabilization of the social life in the city and the republic. It is necessary to back in every way the initiative of the aircraft builders, the "Elektrovozostroitel" association workers, the intelligentsia, the office workers, and the Afghanistan veterans who have offered their help in maintaining order.

People are keenly aware of their personal involvement in the events and feel responsible for their actions and decisions. In this context we would like to note that the voluntary departure of the republic's top leaders from their posts has met with an unequivocal reaction. Very many inhabitants of Tbilisi to whom we have spoken assess the "offers to resign" of the Central Committee first secretary and the republic premier, on the one hand, as an admission that they have committed mistakes and miscalculations, but on the other hand also as evidence that they are men of principle.

The telephone lines in the PRAVDA correspondent's office in Tbilisi literally overheated from too many calls: Who has been elected first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; who has been appointed chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers? We turned directly to the newly appointed leaders.

G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: "I was born in Tbilisi in 1945; I am Georgian, and have been a member of the CPSU since 1972. I graduated from Tbilisi State University and have served in the Soviet Army. I began my career at the Georgian Council of Ministers Central State Archives, later I worked in the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus. I was elected first secretary of a party rayon committee. Subsequently I returned to the Central Committee apparatus, and a short time later was elected secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party City Committee. In the recent past I have worked as chairman of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Committee of State Security."

N.A. Chitanava, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers:

"I was born in 1935; I am Georgian, and have been in the party for more than 30 years. I graduated from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute and the Higher Party School at the CPSU Central Committee. I am a candidate of economic sciences. I have been a collective farm member and construction team leader. Later I worked in the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] and in party organs. In 1974 I was appointed republic minister of agriculture and since 1979 I have worked as first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. In August 1985 I was elected secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

It is highly important that the republic party aktiv is carrying out extensive work aimed at consolidating all the forces of restructuring. A special role in this context belongs to the appeal to all the republic's Communists, working people, and young people, which was adopted at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Yesterday afternoon E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, G.P. Razumovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Rustavi. They called at the metallurgical plant and talked to workers and engineering and technical staff on the shop floor.

Coverage of Situation in Georgia Continues

Georgians Reflect on 'Tragedy'

PM1404122789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent T. Chanturiya report: "The Situation in Tbilisi"]

[Text] In past reports we have written about how life in the city is uneasy and has its ups and downs but is nevertheless gradually getting back on to an even keel.

We can now add to this: On 12 April, all forms of city transport and the overwhelming majority of enterprises were working in Tbilisi and, what is more, with a 100-percent turnout of workers and employees. But the situation as a whole is still tense: Classes in higher educational institutions (VUZ's) have yet to resume, and attempts have been made to upset the work of transport by unlawful actions. I could add more details—both alarming and encouraging....

But we are going to talk about something else. The temperature of the events is now really defined by the degree of public understanding of the tragedy that has taken place. This process, extremely tense, difficult, and painful, is taking shape out of a great many things. But its main lines of force have appeared and are becoming increasingly clear-cut.

M.S. Gorbachev's address to Communists and all working people in Georgia was broadcast on the republic's television and radio on the evening of 12 April. The morning newspapers reported the reaction of people who support the appeal to defend restructuring, socialist values, fraternity, and unity. This same determination is apparent in worker collectives and at meetings of working people.

But the search for ways to overcome the crisis brings workers, the intelligentsia, and the public back again and again to the need to establish what happened on the night of 9 April, to the facts and circumstances of the tragedy, to its origins and preconditions. A general effort is being made to recreate this picture, honestly and fully, without being afraid of the bitter truth. Sharp appraisals and self-appraisals have been made during E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy's meetings with the people of Tbilisi. Such meetings have been held in the collective of the Tbilisi Dimitrov Production Association, the Georgian Academy of Sciences, and the "Gruziya-film" Movie Studio.

As is well known, the government commission has begun its investigation of the circumstances of that tragic night of 9 April. The public has delegated its most trusted people and highly competent specialists to take part in the investigation, and they have already started work.

And another decisive trend these days. The truth can only be found in a calm atmosphere. The curfew and the armored personnel carriers on the streets are not signs of calm. Real order in the city must be established by the forces of the citizens themselves, and as quickly as possible—so that there is no further need for emergency measures. A collective of aircraft builders has already proposed this initiative to workers and fellow citizens, and in many enterprises and all rayons of the city everything is being done to achieve this aim.

Working People Respond to Gorbachev

PM1404113589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

["Own Information" report under the general heading: "M.S. Gorbachev's Appeal"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 13 Apr—The appeal by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Communists and all Georgia's working people was reported yesterday on the republic's television and radio, and published today in all Georgia's newspapers. This document, expressing pain and sympathy concerning the tragic events which have taken place in Tbilisi, calling for loyalty, civic duty, and high responsibility to their people and to history, found an ardent response in people's hearts. At working people's meetings and assemblies held at industrial enterprises and in the city's establishments people are expressing their willingness to rally their ranks in unity and solidarity and to do everything to fully normalize the situation in the republic. Today the local mass media publish responses from working people to M.S. Gorbachev's appeal.

"The words of profound alarm and concern about the tragic events in Georgia which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed to all the republic's inhabitants found, I am sure, a response in my fellow countrymen's hearts," D. Khakhutaishvili, corresponding member of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Academy of Sciences, said in his letter. "I call on all those who are not indifferent to Georgia's fate to show the maximum common sense and find a path toward stabilizing the situation which has been created in the republic without excessive emotion or unhealthy agitation."

A session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was held yesterday. It heard reports from the leaders of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs on the situation in Tbilisi and the republic. Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy took part in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau session.

'Tense' Situation 'Stabilizing' 13 Apr

PM1404115189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "May Reason Prevail"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi, 13 Apr—Each day flowers are laid on the cold, rain-washed granite slabs on the square near Government House. The pain of the tragedy is still great, but everyone realizes that the main thing now is not to let the emotion of the loss prevail over reason; life must go on, work must be done, and the events must be analyzed from the standpoint of common sense and high responsibility for the fate of the republic and the entire country, and for the tasks that restructuring has set us all. [passage omitted]

A session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was held 13 April. It stressed that the republic's labor collectives and public deeply approve of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's appeal to Georgia's Communists and all its working people. After hearing it, people believe that it is the moral duty of all citizens to do everything they can to calm emotions and get the republic back to normal.

Briefings were heard from the leaders of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs on the situation in Tbilisi and the republic in the last 24 hours. All industrial enterprises and municipal services are working normally, as is the city's public transport system. There has been no disruption to food supplies. The number of curfew violations has diminished. The situation in the republic's cities and rayons is stabilizing.

Positive results are being produced by the meetings between leaders of party and soviet organs and party aktiv representatives on the one side, and labor collectives on the other. Working people are participating more and more actively in restoring proper order to the city, are helping to ensure that there are no stoppages in the capital's transport system or at its industrial enterprises and institutions, and are rebuffing pickets. Working people from a number of enterprises took the initiative of working on Saturday to make up the losses caused by production stoppages.

At the same time, it was noted that the situation still remains tense. Work has still not been wholly resumed at higher educational institutions, nor has teaching at schools returned to normal.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy took part in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau session.

On the evening of 12 April E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy met with the collective at the "Gruziya-film" Collective Movie Studios, and representatives of the scientific intelligentsia and informal associations. During a frank and principled discussion proposals were put forward to expedite the investigation and identify the guilty parties who inspired the tragedy; specific measures were discussed for overcoming the crisis and stepping up the intelligentsia's role in normalizing the situation in the republic, and various questions currently of concern to the public were raised.

Commission Working 'Strenuously'

PM1404150989 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 14 Mar 89 p 1

[Own Information report: "Tbilisi, April 13"]

[Text] For several days now, Government House Square has been strewn with flowers. Thousands of people have been coming here every day to honor the memory of the victims of the tragedy which occurred here on April 9....

"People were killed, innocent blood was shed. The grief of mothers and relatives is immeasurable, our sorrow is deep," the whole republic read today in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Appeal to Communists and All the Working People of Georgia.

The government commission, which faces the difficult and extremely responsible task of carefully studying all the details of the tragedy, is working very strenuously. As officially reported, representatives of the public will take part in the commission's work. People have demanded this. The final conclusions will be made public.

The atmosphere in Tbilisi is outwardly calm. After the meeting between Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy and the aktiv of the Tbilisi "Dimitrov" Aviation Production Association, that enterprise's collective appealed to all the republic's workers to instill order at plants, factories, and establishments and on the streets, so that the need for emergency measures would very soon disappear. This appeal has been supported. All enterprises are working today. The movement of the city's transport has stabilized noticeably. Just yesterday at the Tbilisi transport association it was decided to organize groups to patrol transport routes. But on the same day no attempts to obstruct the movement of the city's transport were recorded.

Tbilisi 'Massacre' Rumors Unsupported

PM1404151789 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 14 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Belan dispatch: "On Events in Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 13 Apr (via telephone)—"Write: My name is Timur Shalvovich Pipiya,"—my interlocutor was dictating agitatedly, trying to make himself heard above the noise of a group of young people that surrounded us. There were 30 of them, at least.

We were standing near Tbilisi State University. Assault troops have been on guard duty here for several days now. Next to their combat vehicles are groups of students and university staff. They are constantly gathering here, heatedly discussing the developments in the city. No sooner had I arrived here, together with Captain I. Portalenko from the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate, than a man came marching up to us and asked: "Who are you?" We got talking.

"I am a university lecturer," he went on. "I can see no democratic transformations in the republic...."

He was clearly being contradicted by those around us. They were interrupting each other, shouting something in Georgian, and gesticulating wildly.... A woman pushed to the front.

"I am also a lecturer. Yanina Georgiyevna Sulakbelidze," she said. "What happened on the night of 8-9 April is a blow to glasnost. Tanks were used to confront a different opinion. What we have here is an alliance of the military and certain extremist leaders. However, you are not likely to publish that."

Someone shouted: "Why are we talking to people who are wearing the Red Star?" "We don't trust you! You defend the military's interests; you won't write the truth."

Insults came raining down: The military, they said, caused the massacre, the casualties at the Georgian Government House are the work of their hands. Women and young girls were done to death with sappers' shovels.

Lasha Otkhnezuri, a medical institute student, as he introduced himself, claimed:

"I saw stab wounds on the bodies with my own eyes."

We heard quite a few claims of this kind. It is mainly around such claims, woven into one long, blood-curdling story about the brutality of the military, that passions and heated debates are seething on the streets and in the homes.

Three days ago, having flown in to Tbilisi, we immediately made for the republic Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] Central Committee. Understandably so, since the main participants of the events were students and young people. There we made the acquaintance of a number of Central Committee officials and got into conversation with them. They assessed the local situation with concern, but very soberly, as highly complex and contradictory. It was from them, or rather V. Elbakidze, departmental instructor, to be specific, that we heard about the rumors that are circulating about sappers' shovels....

The morning after our encounter at the State University we paid a visit to the Komsomol city party committee [gorkom].

"Regardless of how the events were developing, the bloodshed should have been avoided: It is totally unjustifiable," First Secretary T. Khvadadze said.

He, T. Buliya, second secretary of the gorkom, and G. Gigineishvili, head of the propaganda department, were at Government House on that night. No, they did not take part in the antistate demonstration that was under way there; they were just standing by. They had decided that since they were unable to persuade the young people to disperse, they at least had to stay with them.

And again the sappers' shovels came up in conversation.

"Tell me," I asked, "who of you actually saw the soldiers using them?"

"No one, but people say...."

A scrupulous analysis of the events that took place is yet to be carried out. Fact by fact, detail by detail, the picture of what happened in Tbilisi will have to be reconstructed. Reconstructed, so that truth and justice may triumph. So that the facts can be interpreted and lessons deduced. Political, social, and moral lessons. A government commission under the leadership of Z. Chkheidze, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, is working to throw light on all the circumstances connected with this tragedy.

At a briefing for journalists held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, fabrications to the effect that the servicemen who cleared the demonstrators from the square in front of Government House were allegedly not sober were discussed. It was said that people are being told not to enter into contact with soldiers and officers lest such contacts be interpreted as a showing positive attitude to the military on the part of the civilian population. At the Komsomol gorkom we were told the following "gems." Allegedly, the military were misled by being told that it was Georgians who had attacked Russians. Drunken officers were shouting at soldiers "Get the militia, too," when the latter were trying to save children.

It is not difficult to work out who stands to gain from sowing hostility and suspicion toward servicemen. They are gambling on the people's gullibility and on the scarcity of information which is still apparent. Information is scarce because the details of what actually happened are still being clarified. So, for instance, the forensic examination of those who died is still under way, and its results can hardly be expected within a day or two. The republic's most prestigious medics are taking part in the work of this commission, and representatives of the public have been invited to attend.

Yesterday I was able to watch for half a day how this work is proceeding. I attended a conference, and later an autopsy on a woman. R. Rybanov, forensic expert at the republic Ministry of Health forensic medical examination main bureau, and Medical Service Colonel V. Zaytsev, Transcaucasus Military District chief forensic expert, were stressing, without giving the final conclusions of the medical examination, that there were no firearm, stab, or cut wounds on the bodies which they had examined. Nobody could deny this. Not even the representative of the People's Front, a geologist by profession, who, it seemed to me, took a very critical attitude.

"Well, what can you say when you have seen it with your own eyes," the representative of another social organization, Doctor of Medical Sciences G. Lezhava, said.

Incidentally, I also made the acquaintance of a representative from the Mestia rayon center there. He had arrived uninvited and without authorization, so to say, because at home people just could not stop talking about the women who had been done to death with sappers' shovels.

"It is all a pack of lies. I have seen it for myself," was his conclusion.

I repeat, these are not the conclusions of the forensic examination, only eyewitness impressions. So I am not citing most of the members of the commission, although I have talked to luminaries of medical science and brilliant practitioners. Their opinion on this question is hardly likely to change now. So that the rumors about people killed by being hacked to pieces will probably peter out. And the others?

Moscow Daily Reports From Tbilisi

PM1404182589 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Apr 89 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents N. Kvizhinadze,
Ye. Kubichev: "Tbilisi, 14 April"]

[Text] This morning, as we write this dispatch, Tbilisi is still the same familiar verdant city, with the same streams of traffic, the same milk-sellers on street corners, the same busy squares and streets. If you ask yourself what feelings and sentiments are now the determining ones in the republic, the answer will be unequivocal: the desire for stability, tranquillity, and order deeply characteristic of any sane person. While we are on the subject of stability and order: They have certainly climbed another notch compared to yesterday.

"Neither in early April, when the situation in Tbilisi became complicated, nor now, has any member of our collective gone on strike," we were told by Nugzar Urakadze, deputy chief of the Kutaisi Housing Construction Combine in charge of quality. "However, everybody feels strongly what has happened. We greeted with deep gratitude M.S. Gorbachev's warm, human words in his appeal to the Communists and all the working people of Georgia. To improve the moral and psychological atmosphere and breathe pure fresh life into it is the desire of sober-minded people with sufficient experience of life."

All industry and transportation in Tbilisi and throughout the republic are working normally. True, it has to be noted that there are some difficulties with urban transport in Tbilisi after 2000 hours. This is explained by the fact that drivers are in a hurry to finish work so they can get home before the curfew begins—some of them live on the city's outskirts.

All the city's bakeries are working without interruption. There is even bread left over in all major stores. So trading organizations have reduced their orders by 80 tonnes. The population is fully supplied with milk and

dairy products—no less than 340 tonnes per day. All meat-processing enterprises are also working without interruption, and have even increased their productivity. The trade network will today receive around 54 tonnes of sausage products as against a norm of 50 tonnes. In the evening 125 tonnes of potatoes, 42 tonnes of onions, and 18 tonnes each of tomatoes and cabbage were delivered to stores, which exceeds the scheduled delivery norms.

In conversations with us M. Dzhorbenadze, secretary of the party committee at the Tbilisi "Dimitrov" Aviation Production Association, said that the enterprise's working people remained at their workplaces in those worrying early April days when the "informals" were calling on people to strike. Only after the tragic night of 9 April was the rhythm of production disrupted. But it very quickly resumed.

The meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy and representatives of the scientific intelligentsia at the republic's Academy of Sciences is being widely discussed in the republic. Some members of the public are demanding that certain leaders of informal associations be punished, and opinions are being expressed that they committed a serious mistake or else a crime when they refused dialogue with the republic's leadership. The extremist speeches of the "informals" leaders during the 6-8 April rallies, when anti-Soviet remarks were made, are increasingly often condemned.

After shillyshallying, the local mass media have at last set about denying the fables that are being circulated. However, questions remain. They are voiced in working people's letters to newspaper editorial offices, to television, and to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It is too soon to give a clear and exhaustive answer to all the questions: The investigation is not yet complete.

At the press center we learned that the situation in the republic's VUZ's has stabilized somewhat. In Tbilisi there have been some classes at the Medical Institute, the Foreign Language Institute, and laboratories of the Polytechnical Institute. Individual work with students is under way at the Pushkin Teacher Training Institute, the Academy of Arts, and certain other VUZ's. Classes have proceeded normally at educational establishments outside Tbilisi. At the Kutaisi Polytechnical Institute 80 percent of students attended class, as did 90 percent of students at the Georgian Subtropical Farming Institute in Sukhumi, and the attendance figure at other VUZ's in the republic is around 60 percent.

Classes are being held in all general schools in Tbilisi—in most rayons about 80 percent of pupils have gone back to school. Former servicemen living in Tbilisi who served in Afghanistan have come up with an initiative aimed at further stabilizing the situation. They have

offered the commandant's office their services to mount patrols alongside servicemen in order to preclude any possible misunderstandings between the patrols and the population.

As we transmit this dispatch, a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum is being held in Tbilisi. The news of this spread around the city like wildfire. People are hanging on its decisions. They are sure that these decisions will clarify a great deal and will be a turning point in stabilizing social processes in the republic.

Tbilisi 'Returning to Normal'

PM1404153089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 7

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "Situation in Tbilisi"]

[Text] We have already written that life in Tbilisi is gradually returning to normal. We wrote that the tanks are still in the streets and military patrols are still on duty. But it would be wrong to suggest that the republic capital is calming down only under the influence of an external force. The city's inhabitants are increasingly taking it upon themselves to ensure order.

Here are just a few instances. Studies have resumed at all the secondary schools. There is no enterprise in the republic that is not working today. To prevent the conflicts that still break out during the curfew, many enterprises and organizations are appointing representatives and Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] members for post duty. A group of young Tbilisi people who were "Afghaner" servicemen offered their assistance to the military commandant's office. The proposal met with support from the military and the population. "We are taking on the function of intermediaries in the resolution of possible conflict situations," Emzar Beridze, chairman of the internationalist servicemen's council, told us.

At the Tbilisi Transport Association more than 20 groups from among Tbilisi Transport Association workers are guarding the vehicles going out on service against attempts by pickets to hamper their movement.

There are 103 casualties in the city's hospitals today, republican Health Minister I. Menagarishvili reported at a recent briefing. On 10 April there were 157. At the same time he announced some sad news: Another of the 9 April casualties has died.

Within the framework of the government commission an auxiliary group is in operation, consisting of medical personnel as well as trusted representatives of the public and informal organizations. The casualties are being examined to establish the nature of the injuries and wounds sustained.

Unfortunately, there were grounds for distrusting official reports on the methods used to disperse the demonstrators. It is important to exclude this distrust now, at a crucial stage of the investigation. Just as rumors—sometimes highly improbable ones—must be excluded, by checking everything. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion is constantly conducting soundings, so to speak, of people's mood. Competent bodies and specialists offer commentaries on the rumors circulating in the city. Every day the republic health minister and representatives of the prosecutor's office appear on television, not only answering questions, but also announcing the results of investigations into incidents that worry the population. Thus there is constant feedback. All this safeguards the order that is being established....

Clearly a profound, comprehensive political analysis lies ahead, not only of the tragic events of that night, but also of the preceding circumstances, the sources of social tension, and the actions of all those who pushed events to the danger point. These are the main questions that concern everyone. The answer to them contains the answer to the question of what circumstances led to the death of innocent people.

A time of assessments and conclusions, of determining guilt and the guilty, still lies ahead.

At this moment, as these lines are transmitted, a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum is in progress in Tbilisi.

Party Responsibility Assessed

LD1404185589 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Tbilisi April 14 TASS—All industrial enterprises in the Georgian capital are working full blast today, the second day running. The situation is stable in the republic as a whole. All shops are open. The situation with supplies of meat products, vegetables and bread has come back to normal. The situation at collective farm markets is also improving. Prices which were very high there in the past few days, are coming down.

The appeal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Communists and all working people of Georgia drew close attention of the population in the republic, as well as interest and profound human gratitude for support at a difficult time.

The newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA, the organ of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the Council of Ministers of the republic, writes editorially that the Communist Party of Georgia cannot shy away from responsibility for the events which are taking place in the republic. The more so, since the political decision taken by its leadership was executed, (?regrettably in) such a way that it resulted in heavy moral and human losses.

Now the working class, the masses of people and some intellectuals are more insistently voicing the appeal to assume full responsibility for law and order in the republic in these difficult days.

Tbilisi Citizens' Comments Noted

LD1404191189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Report from Tbilisi by special correspondent Yuriy Korotkov]

[Text] [Korotkov] My sound recordist, Andrey Zinovyev, and I drove around the streets and avenues of springtime Tbilisi today. Once again we saw with our own eyes that there are no disorders or excesses in the city. All shops and offices are working regularly, transportation flows swiftly, and people are hurrying to attend to their urgent affairs. Here, in Lenin Square, where we have stopped, people are resting, reading newspapers and, exchanging opinions in a small public garden near the trade administration building. Of course, we would like to learn what are they talking about, what they think about the recent events about what to do now. I am interviewing passers-by.

Could you tell us, please, how is life proceeding in the city?

[Woman] Of course. There are no clashes of any kind, nothing. We have had enough of it, we have had enough.

[Korotkov] Could you tell us your name, please?

[First unidentified man] I am an ordinary Georgian man, a city dweller. People here have a very good attitude toward the Russians, so we like the Russian people very much.

[Korotkov] Do you work?

[First man] No, I am retired.

[Korotkov] Could you tell me your opinion please?

[(Natradze)] I am a Georgian from Tbilisi.

[Korotkov] Could you tell us your name?

[(Natradze)] (Gagrat Guranovich Natradze).

[Korotkov] Where do you work?

[(Natradze)] I am a lawyer. At present, the city is quiet. The tension has eased; the tension has eased significantly. Well, if the troops leave the city, I think the city will lead a very quiet life.

[Korotkov] How is life proceeding in the city, in your opinion?

[Second unidentified man] In my opinion, everything in the city is quiet now. Everything will (?settle) down and get back to normal.

[Korotkov] You are a young man and you presumably know young people's feeling well. What are young people thinking now?

[Second man] What can the young people be thinking? That everything should quiet down and that this should never happen again.

[Korotkov] Also here, in Lenin Square, there are military vehicles and armored personnel carriers. It is rather unusual to see armed soldiers in bulletproof vests. I am coming up to one of the groups that are insuring the restoration of order here today. Could you introduce yourself, please?

[(Chenskiy)] Lieutenant Chenskiy.

[Korotkov] Could you tell us, please, what is the situation in the city today?

[(Chenskiy)] Well, it has been quiet so far today, but the people's attitudes are fairly contradictory. Some people show understanding, but some still are trying to shout slogans and put up flags, but it has been quiet so far.

[Korotkov] Could you tell us whether you have had any open conflicts with the population?

[(Chenskiy)] Not lately.

[Korotkov] Fine, I understand. Thank you very much.

[(Chenskiy)] You are welcome.

[Announcer] I can add that there is a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee in Tbilisi today.

Colonel Calls for 'Calm,' 'Wisdom'

PM1504140089 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Belan report: "On Events in Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 14 Apr—This issue of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA, organ of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, carried a long editorial analyzing the situation in the republic. It notes what keen attention, interest, and profound, purely human gratitude for support at a difficult time was aroused here by M.S. Gorbachev's appeal to Communists and all the working people of Georgia. It stresses that the republic's political leadership has assumed full responsibility. But we cannot, the editorial says, we have no right not to call to account first and

foremost those who worked toward bloodshed, who planned the tragedy from the first, who intended it, who coldbloodedly worked toward the danger point beyond which chaos, anarchy, and mass disorders that no state can tolerate began. The 5 days of an exhausting rally—the pretext for which was provided by events in Abkhazia, about which the rally's organizers soon forgot—5 days of hysteria and emotional excitement that even a healthy organism could not stand, were, it is now becoming clear, only one link in a well-formulated plan the ultimate aim of which was named—and named openly, without concealment—as the seizure of political power, the overthrow of the existing system, and the separation of Georgia from the USSR.

"That is what some comrades forget, and they continue to be guided mainly by emotions in assessing events," said Colonel G. Siyanskiy, chief of the Transcaucasian Military District Political Directorate's operations group, in an interview for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "In the course of my duties every day I meet and talk with party and soviet workers from the city and the republic, workers, and representatives of the intelligentsia. In the main, people understand events correctly and soberly and recognize that this is not the time for fanning passions and confrontation; calm and wisdom are needed, so as to restore life to normal.

"These ideas are voiced frankly and persistently now, in connection with the discussion of M.S. Gorbachev's appeal to Communists and all working people of Georgia. At the 26 Commissars Machine Building Plant, among the workers at the 'Tsentrolit' Plant and the Tbilisi 'Gldani' Knitwear Production Association, among the intelligentsia—everywhere people understand: Restructuring must be defended."

[Belan] Gennadiy Ivanovich, what was the situation in the republic capital over the last 24 hours?

[Siyanskiy] The situation is returning to normal. The working pace of industrial enterprises and institutions and the movement of public transport are virtually entirely restored. Studies have resumed in the schools. Interruptions in food supplies to the population have ceased.

However, I am far from wishing to present a rosy picture. Behind this tranquillity instability persists, especially at night in the suburbs where extremist elements operate. Propaganda of a nationalist and terrorist variety is still being conducted in the city, both orally and with the help of leaflets. Thus, according to the military commandant's report, leaflets calling on people to commit terrorist acts appeared on the republican hospital building and in the area of the medical institute. Maliciously minded persons are inciting young people to commit attacks on servicemen who are maintaining public order. In some districts bottles and stones were thrown at military vehicles at night.

But there is also much that is new in the city's life. For instance, since yesterday the former internationalist servicemen have pooled their efforts and begun to act to help maintain public order. They have set up a staff headed by K. Shalishvili, who appeared on television yesterday to describe their work and give a telephone number which anyone needing help or protection from hooligans can call. Workers' patrols have appeared in the streets—the people are increasingly widely setting about maintaining order.

'Inner Tension' Plain in Tbilisi

PM1504140689 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

["Own information" report: "Situation in Tbilisi"]

[Excerpts] Outwardly, the city seems to be living at its usual working pace. Virtually all the enterprises and organizations are operating. Vital sectors of the city's economy are functioning without interruption. And many people's attention is still focused on the words of M.S. Gorbachev's appeal, his call for wisdom, and for a sober assessment of the situation that has arisen in the Georgian capital.

Labor collectives responded in a practical way to the appeal of the Tbilisi aircraft builders, who called on Tbilisi's working people to do everything to stabilize the situation and create all the necessary conditions for the lifting of the curfew in the near future. And every opportunity exists for this. Working Tbilisi is setting examples of restraint and high morality. [passage omitted]

However, despite the fact that life in Tbilisi is returning to normal, an inner tension can plainly be felt. Especially at around 2300 hours—the start of the curfew, when life gradually dies away and a silence that is unusual for the normally animated, busy Tbilisi sets in on the streets. The inner tension is also indicated by the fact that although studies at the city's secondary schools are in progress everywhere, the classrooms are not full. Some of the children's parents say that they are afraid to let their children go to school and prefer to sit out this "dangerous time," as they call it. The situation at Tbilisi's higher educational establishments is also complex. Despite the fact that professors and teachers are mainly at their posts, students are scarcely attending their studies. Studies were partially in progress only at the agricultural and theatrical institutes and the Academy of Arts.

It should be noted that in this complex situation primary party organizations are actively meeting with members of labor collectives and conducting explanatory work, helping people to understand the situation and grasp the true state of affairs and distinguishing between truth and idle conjectures and rumors.

'Process of Stabilization' Continues

LD1504172389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] Our program turns us to a very important subject which we are all observing carefully, the situation in Georgia, and in Tbilisi in particular. Our special correspondent Yuriy Korotkov is in Tbilisi at the moment and here is his report from there:

[Korotkov] Today, indeed over the last few days, I felt as acutely as never before the strongest feelings of alarm and anxiety, of bitterness and sorrow. I saw thousands upon thousands of people who came today for the funeral of those who died on that tragic night. The Shota Rustaveli Avenue and its neighboring streets and squares were filled to overflowing. Women in black, men with black armbands, sorrowful faces, a sea of flowers on the sidewalk and roadway, and candles. Slim church candles, in people's hands, on the asphalt, in the branches of trees—such are the traditions of the Georgian people. From somewhere above come the sounds of somber music. At the crossroads are military vehicles. Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and landing forces in blue berets are immobile in the tension. (?Everyone is) calm and restrained.

What a pity that it was not like this on that fateful night. I keep remembering the words of Comrade Shevardnadze at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum yesterday. In this confrontation neither side showed tact, nor restraint, nor calm, nor were they able to make a dialogue with each other as between partners, even if they are expressing diametrically opposed views on many things.

I'll say it directly: The party aktiv lacked skill in talking to people. As a result there arose contradictions; (?errors) were made out of haste, they did not calculate the possible alternatives and did not foresee the consequences. And now this pain has been felt in the hearts of the Georgian people. [passage indistinct]

I have just received a report from GRUZINFORM on the scheduled session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. It heard information (?from) the heads of party, soviet, and law and order bodies. It took cognizance of the fact that in the last 24 hours the process of stabilization of the situation has continued in the republic and its capital. All kinds of public urban transport worked normally in Tbilisi. Industrial enterprises worked to their normal labor rhythm. There were no interruptions in the work of communal services, or in the supply of food to the population of the city. Labor collectives and a number of enterprises expressed the desire to work on these leisure days in order to make up for the damage caused to the national economy.

At the same time it was noted that classes in the higher educational establishments in Tbilisi have still practically not started again. The complete normalization of the study process in schools has still not been achieved. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau deemed it essential to step up explanatory work with parents who have taken their children—school and college students—out of town so that students return to Tbilisi in the next few days and normal classes can start again in all educational establishments.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Razumovskiy took part in the session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Need To Walk 'Democratic Path'

LD1504092289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0600 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] The central press carries today a report on the Central Committee plenum of the Communist Party of Georgia, which was held in Tbilisi on 14 April. How do people in the republic evaluate the decisions approved by the plenum? Yuriy Korotkov, our special correspondent, reports:

[Korotkov] Those people with whom I have already met today perceived this [as heard] solution as the only possible correct and sensible solution in this situation. It is a natural outcome of the work of those responsible persons who were not able to do all that was necessary in order to avert the dangerous development of events by other methods without using force. The political leadership of the republic took upon itself its own degree of responsibility for this.

I will cite Comrade Shevardnadze's pronouncement at yesterday's plenum: The Party has commenced the revolutionary transfer of society to a new quality of life. This process cannot be decreed and regulated by arbitrary decisions. We will obtain that for which we are striving only by walking along a democratic path. Comrade Shevardnadze also said that mankind and the world link a lot of hopes for the better future with our restructuring. Therefore, any kind of threats to it, any miscalculations and flaws in this policy are not matters of indifference for anyone in the world.

Many here in the republic—working people, the scientists, creative intelligentsia—with whom I talked, soberly understand this.

This is perceptible even in the newspapers, on television and republican radio, where daily the speeches of outstanding and authoritative people of the republic who are appealing for cool heads, for holding back and for restraint, are published. In general, on the surface nothing in the city is reminiscent of a military camp, as some are attempting to present it. Transport, shops, public

services are working in a set pattern. Today, for example, during days off, some work collectives decided to work in order to make up for lost production.

The weather today is dull; it is raining. On the sidewalk there is a sea of flowers near Government House. They recall the recent tragic events. In this connection I would once again like to cite the words of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze at the Central Committee plenum of the Communist Party of Georgia: We have a duty to those—meaning those who died—to establish the truth, and to exclude forever even the smallest possible repetition of the tragedy. This is important as a moral imperative. It is important for the processes which are under way in the country. Speaking without exaggeration, it is important for the whole world.

Tbilisi Situation 'Remains Complex'

LD1504183989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1630 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This morning journalists visited a number of higher educational establishments in Tbilisi. Today, as yesterday, the rector's and dean's offices and the primary party organizations of the higher educational establishments are conducting active work in order to begin classes in full from Monday 17 April. Explanatory work is being done with the parents of students. For the moment, tutorials with degree thesis students and individual classes in creative higher educational establishments are being held. As TASS correspondents were told at the republican Committee for People's Education, the academic process in higher educational establishments is going on relatively normally in other cities in the republic.

Nonetheless, despite the marked stabilization, the situation in Tbilisi remains complex. The dissemination of provocative leaflets and hooligan actions by certain aggressively minded individuals have not ceased. These facts were also noted at a session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau which was held today. At this session it was stressed that the labor collectives and public are becoming increasingly involved in the struggle to restore order. Workers of a number of enterprises have voiced the wish to work on Saturday and Sunday in order to compensate for the damage done to the national economy. This initiative is meeting with wide-scale support and approval. Contacts between representatives of the public on the one hand, and the law enforcement bodies and the troop units sent to restore order in the republic and return its life to a normal course, are becoming wider.

The working people in rural rayons are carrying out the necessary work in the fields and are doing everything they can to provide the population with spring agricultural produce.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has found it necessary to draw the attention of Communists and the leaders of municipal services to the need to put the capital's streets and squares in order. It has been decided to involve labor collectives in this work.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Razumovskiy took part in the session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee bureau. This afternoon Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Razumovskiy, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Gumbardze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Rustavi and spent time at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, where they met the labor collective.

Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy Assessments

LD1504203589 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 15 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] NOVOSTI special correspondent Stanislav Polzikov asked Comrades Shevardnadze and Razumovskiy, who are currently in Georgia, to give an assessment of the present situation in the republic.

[Shevardnadze] I think one could say that it is gradually stabilizing; yes, stabilizing. It is not an easy one; it is complicated. There is still great tension. Educational establishments are not functioning and there are no lessons in the schools, either. Enterprises are working, functioning. Transportation is working. Trading is normal, so trading is alright, but there is great tension all the same. The tension is great; it is serious. The plenum advocated making use of these lines, and by Monday establishing model—in the full sense of the word—order in the city, creating conditions for the withdrawal of troops and the lifting of the curfew. We will see. Everything will depend on the organizational and political work of the city organization and of the entire republican party organization.

However difficult it may be, so to speak, one must speak to every person in comprehensible language, and only, only in a well-argued, well-grounded way, and on a sound, serious, and scientific basis.

[Razumovskiy] In my opinion, there is a common denominator that must be implicit in any policy: human relations and contacts; dialogue in the broadest sense of the word, in terms of time, content, and mutual understanding. If such an atmosphere, such a style, comes to prevail in our work, then I think we will avoid many negative points.

[Shevardnadze] We are now at a very important stage, a transitional period: the formation of a state based on the rule of law. This is a very complex and difficult process

and there will be no such state based on the rule of law if we do not respect the existing constitutional norms, the existing laws, the laws that exist today. Respect for the law and for the Constitution: These are the most important—perhaps the most elementary, but nevertheless the most important—requirement. I believe that whoever does not respect the Constitution, whatever his views or outlook on the world, is ultimately speaking out against restructuring.

Causes of 9 Apr Incidents Examined

PM1604154889 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
16 Apr 89 p 3

[Unnamed SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent report:
"Restoring Calm"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 15 Apr—Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's message to the Communists and all working people of Georgia had a profound effect on the minds and mood of the people of Tbilisi and all the republic's inhabitants. People are grateful for the objective assessment of events and for the heartfelt condolences for the families and friends of those who died. The statement contained in the message to the effect that the party will consistently extend the rights of the republics and invest them with real content was also greeted with approval. The words of the party and state leader that the restructuring of ethnic relations does not mean recarving borders or breaking up the country's national state structure also met with understanding.

Party committees are currently building their organizational work in the spirit of the message, and have considerably stepped up their efforts. In all 10 rayons of Tbilisi, as well as in Kutaisi, Gori, Zugdidi, and other cities and rayon centers, party raykom committee [raykom] and city committee [gorkom] plenums were held, to discuss tasks in normalizing the political situation. The participants analyzed the existing situation and outlined concrete measures to promote stabilization and impose order in organizations and educational establishments.

The plenums and public meetings taking place during these days are discussing the factors that led to the tragic events of 9 April and stressing that the responsibility for the deaths rests first and foremost with extremist informal leaders who in effect made the demonstrators into a means of political blackmail of the authorities. They exploited the difficulties and problems of restructuring and young people's patriotic feelings and ideas, and promoted the development of an extremely strained situation. Whipping up unhealthy sentiments and shamelessly exploiting national and religious symbols, they maintained and fostered a state of exaltation among young people, seeking to suppress entirely the capacity to interpret events critically and soberly.

There were open calls for disorders. Things went as far as the creation of a so-called national committee, which was supposed to play the part of "provisional government." The leaders of the extremists must have realized where their chosen course was leading, but they stubbornly, mercilessly sent students and schoolchildren along that path. Everyone in the republic knows now that the initiators and inspirers of the disorders, assuring their followers that they would willingly give their lives for the cause, in fact willingly gave other people's lives, and themselves disappeared successfully from the scene of events. The public in the republic is increasingly categorically expressing the view that the tragic excesses could have been prevented by arresting in good time the extremist leaders and informants. But the leadership's lack of political will and its hope of eventually being heard clearly played a part.

A government commission is now at work in Georgia, investigating the circumstances that led to the tragedy, and the USSR Prosecutor's Office is conducting a special investigation. There is and can be no doubt that the circumstances of the tragedy will be studied comprehensively, every question answered exhaustively, and all the culprits named.

A meeting took place between Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy and the collective of the "Gruziya-Film" Movie Studio and representatives of the city's creative intelligentsia. There was an impartial discussion of the underlying sources and causes of the dramatic situation that took shape in the republic.

Difficult days and months of interpreting the tragedy and its causes and origins lie ahead. But it is already clear today that many party organizations and soviet organs ceased to have the necessary mastery of the situation not during these April days, but much earlier. In the last few years words and deeds too often and too clearly diverged, and wishes continued to be passed off as reality. Zones of, so to speak, restricted visibility once again emerged and began to multiply. The inclination to smooth out tricky corners was again manifested, many problems were declared not yet ripe, while processes conducted at the pace of running on the spot were declared to be the runup to the long jump. And whereas the republic's top leaders, for the last 12-18 months, were working boldly and quite successfully to cooperate with young people and engage in open debate, thus winning prestige and trust, the main bulk of party and soviet workers could not bring themselves really to come out of their offices.

Some of the intelligentsia flirted with the young people, while others were watching to see which way the pendulum of political ascendancy would swing. All this inevitably affected the ability to build an honest, frank dialogue with people, especially young people, and to lead them. This led to a new wave of skepticism and distrust among society, among young people. Something

else also played a part: the inability of many party ideological workers to communicate with people, so that preference was often given not to arguments, but to shouting.

Let us ask ourselves honestly: What do the extremists use to win the votes and sympathies of young people? Only their political inexperience, or perhaps, to a greater extent, our own complacency? Can we understand the consciousness, the mood of young people? That is what we should think about.

Today is a time of insight. One hears condemnations of strikes and rallies as a means of resolving urgent problems. Public opinion is increasingly categorically demanding the punishment of extremist leaders who asked the demonstrators to swear an oath of disobedience to the authorities.

People desire and are resolved fully to normalize the life of the republic and its capital. People's Artist of the USSR R. Chkheidze, director of the "Gruziya-Film" Movie Studio, for instance, expressing the wishes of the movie studio's 2,000-strong collective, offered its assistance in maintaining order in the city. In these difficult, strained days for Georgia, the vast majority of industrial enterprises are working normally, among them the Rustavi "Azot" Production Association.

"We all grieve for the casualties, but we are sure that all those to blame for the tragedy will be severely punished," Zurab Kervalishvili, general director of the association, says. "We understand another thing, too. Today it is vitally necessary to maintain self-possession and restraint. The 'Azot' collective continued to work after the tragic events, although it was very difficult for people. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of mineral fertilizers have been dispatched to the collective farm fields and plantations during these days."

In the wake of the Tbilisi aircraft builders, the Rustavi chemical workers appealed to all the republic's labor collectives to restore the normal pace of work at every collective and at educational establishments in the republic, so that the curfew can be lifted in Tbilisi in the near future. Volunteer militias of workers, for the protection of production and the safeguarding of public order, and mobile volunteer patrol groups are being set up all over the republic capital. Transport and trade facilities are operating without interruption. There is enough food; deliveries even exceeded the orders from the trade sector.

A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 14 April. The plenum released D.I. Patiashvili from his duties as first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at his request. G.G. Gumbaridze was elected Georgian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The plenum supported Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers Chairman Z.A. Chkheidze's

request to resign. N.A. Chitanava was appointed to that post. O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, also resigned. Thus, the leadership took on its share of responsibility for the decision to resort to force. The result was the deaths, which called into question the justification of the decision itself. Under these conditions the leaders made a very difficult, but honorable choice concerning the loss of their moral right to head the republic. No one and nothing can justify the death of totally innocent people, it was said at the plenum. All the same, the voluntary resignation of leaders at this level is an unprecedented event in party life and in the country's political practice. But revolutionary restructuring itself is also a unique phenomenon which gives particular significance to the individual principle, and thus to individual responsibility. A share in the burden of guilt before the people, the young people, and the memory of those who died is also borne by those who, striving for power, led the republic to disaster.

Rumors Denied; Curfew Reduced

PM1604173089 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondents G. Lebanidze, A. Chernenko report: "Tbilisi: Curfew Reduced"]

[Text] Tbilisi—The situation in the Georgian capital has made it possible to shorten the curfew by 2 hours. Now this usually busy, lively city will live at its accustomed pace until midnight.

Naturally, during these days, as the funerals of those who died still continue in Tbilisi, the thoughts of its citizens are still focused on the tragic events of 9 April. People are pondering the reasons for what happened and considering their personal position. After meetings held by E.A. Shevardnadze, G.P. Razumovskiy, and also Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary G.G. Gumbaridze with workers in Rustavi, students and teaching staff at Tbilisi State University, and the creative intelligentsia, a sober assessment of events increasingly prevails in people's opinions.

A positive influence is undoubtedly exerted on the state of affairs in the city by the initiative of hundreds of working people who have set about resolving many questions connected with maintaining order. A high degree of morality and civic courage is being displayed by the internationalist servicemen who served in Afghanistan and returned to their native Tbilisi after their discharge into the reserves. They have organized an efficient patrol system—they enjoy the full support and confidence of the military command. It is very gratifying that it was young Tbilisi people who found the strength and the moral commitment to participate themselves in the complex work of stabilizing the situation.

But it would be wrong to oversimplify the situation. There are factors retarding the process of improving the situation. One of them is rumors. These inflame emotions, whip up passions, and often simply neutralize the efforts of those Tbilisi people who are working for the speediest stabilization of the situation and the lifting of the curfew.

Here is one of the fabrications: Three girls disappeared without a trace. Soon all kinds of gossips were "informing" the population that these were concealed casualties. On investigation it turned out that they spent the whole time of their "disappearance" with some guys they knew at a local resort, and they told stories about their hospitalization to appease the anger of their worried friends and relatives.

In general it appears that rumors are the inevitable companions of emergencies. And in this respect it is important to organize information services as effectively as possible. Unfortunately a number of our colleagues from the central mass media have again allowed some inaccuracies to creep in, which upset the people of Tbilisi for several days. One can, of course, understand a journalist's impatience to bring information to his reader, one can understand his grief as a citizen over the tragedy that occurred, but the situation demands scrupulous checking of every fact, however small. But even at briefings held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee some of our colleagues try to anticipate the conclusions of the government commission and ask questions that contain direct accusations against particular officials. And half an hour later these "questions," by this time purporting to be facts, begin to circulate outside the walls of the press service, and in a couple of days they have reached remote corners of the country.

It is important promptly to expose rumors and conjectures. For some days now a "canard" has been flying across the country and the whole world after being unleashed by DEUTSCHE WELLE, which reported, citing a certain V. Ryabokon, that 60 bodies were found in a ravine not far from Tbilisi, that the place is intensively guarded, and that all attempts by specialists to examine the bodies are rejected categorically by the authorities. We say: This is a fabrication of the first order. We ourselves visited the ravine on the Vere River, and were convinced that this is not even a rumor, but a provocation.

Or take the suggestion that at Tbilisi Medical Institute "the rector himself" announced the start of a 40-day strike by all the teaching staff and that soldiers are stationed in the institute's lecture halls and the building is cordoned off by troops. These crazy fabrications are far from harmless, and demand prompt exposure. And we feel it is extremely important that the Georgian press, radio, and television have at last actively set about this explanatory work, offering a platform to all competent officials connected with the investigation into the 9 April events.

We, too, asked competent officials to comment:

G. Kekelidze, chairman of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee: "The Vere River ravine is in our rayon's territory, and I can state quite clearly that the DEUTSCHE WELLE report is the purest disinformation. There were and are no bodies there. Not one specialist has applied to the rayon soviet in this connection, and no one is guarding the territory. Everyone can see this for himself."

I. Menagarishvili, republic minister of health: "As I have already repeatedly said, there are no new reports of deaths. And all of us are very pleased, though the disinformation workers from DEUTSCHE WELLE may not be pleased. All the bodies that were in the Health Ministry morgues underwent a careful examination, and the results of the expert report will be published."

A. Asatiani, rector of Tbilisi Medical Institute and corresponding member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences: "I totally reject these insinuations. There can be no question of any strike by the institute's professorial and teaching staff. Everyone is at his post. True, proper studies are not taking place at the moment, but we hope they will begin on Monday. A small group of servicemen is on watch outside the institute building, as with other Tbilisi higher educational establishments and institutions, so there is no cordon, just as there are, of course, no soldiers in the institute's lecture halls."

So DEUTSCHE WELLE's "sensation" has collapsed. We hope many people will consider the question of who profits from the efforts of "informers" like Ryabokon.

...From the window of the PRAVDA correspondent's post, we see a mourning procession. It is incredibly sad and painful. It is hard to believe that such a disaster happened, that the grief of loss has entered our homes. And what is most agonizing of all is the thought that these losses need not have occurred.

Shevardnadze Meets University Students

LD1604173589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Comrades Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy, and Gumberidze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, today met with students at Tbilisi State University. Listen to what our special correspondent Yuriy Korotkov reports:

[Korotkov] I was in the university assembly hall at this meeting which lasted more than 6 hours. Without exaggerating it may be said that this was an open, and at times intense, impartial discussion about the reasons which led to the tragedy and about the problems and sores which remain to this day from previous times, which hinder living in a new way and slow restructuring down.

The university professors did not shirk their responsibility for young people having lost faith in ideals and for adhering to extremely radical views.

However, as those gathered noted, there are weighty reasons for this: corruption, lies, string-pulling in certain sectors of society—that is, those negative phenomena which cannot leave anyone nonchalant, and against which an honest and open battle is being mounted everywhere. Naturally, the discussion at the meeting returned again and again to the tragic events of 9 April. At this demonstration there were not a few students from Tbilisi University, and those gathered spoke with anger and outrage about those manifestly unjustified methods of using force against those taking part in the demonstration: young people.

Comrade Shevardnadze spoke in conclusion. Eduard Amvrosiyevich spoke of the great role of higher educational establishments in the country, such as Tbilisi State University, in the training of scientific and cultural cadres for the republic and in shaping the social consciousness of young people. Today, Comrade Shevardnadze noted, when the issue of the personal responsibility of everyone for what happened and for the fate of restructuring is acute as never before—yes, what happened in Tbilisi was a blow to restructuring, a stab in the back of democratization. It was aimed against those who give all their efforts and energies to the cause of restructuring.

One of the basic reasons for this tragedy, Eduard Amvrosiyevich stressed, was that we were unable to establish a dialogue with the demonstrators; we avoided acute problems and were unable to capture the hearts and minds of young people. Comrade Shevardnadze expressed the firm conviction that all those responsible for this tragedy will be severely punished. He gave the assurance once again that if tomorrow, Monday, all workers go to work and students go to classes, then the troops will be withdrawn from the city on the same day.

After the meeting, I was given a short interview by Givi Grigoryevich Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. I asked him what he, as the new secretary, intends to do first to ensure that the situation in the republic is normalized.

[Begin Gumbaridze recording] In the first instance, with the involvement of all members of the public—young people, the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, the working class, and the peasantry—to draw up a platform for the first secretary, a platform for the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which will genuinely meet the people's aspirations and which will not be an apparatus-inspired [apparatnyy] and theoretical [kabinetnyy] platform for action. That is my response to your question. [end recording]

[Announcer] After this report, I think that it is appropriate to return to the 1 May slogans of the CPSU Central Committee, which were published today. One of them says: Peoples of the USSR, preserve and develop the traditions of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. Resolutely repulse manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism.

Gerasimov Criticizes Delayed Reportage

LD1604201989 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1400 GMT 16 Apr 89

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] [Gerasimov] In light of the imminent information forum to be held in London, an offshoot of the Vienna CSCE meeting, I visited the Moscow office of TIME magazine to see how journalists function in Moscow and to talk about the kind of news they are sending home. I spoke to Nancy Trevor about the worldwide circulation of the magazine and went on to discuss the benefits of glasnost in enabling foreign journalists to provide wider coverage of Soviet affairs.

[Begin Trevor recording] [passage omitted] We intend to continue recounting what is happening in your country. This week, for example, the main event for us has been the situation in Georgia. The nationalities issue, of course, interests us. We would like to go there and to produce a report, but Georgia—Tbilisi—is closed to us. So, unfortunately, we have been forced to give up this idea. We have had to use just the telephone in the hope of getting information from local residents. We reckon, however, that there will nonetheless be more glasnost. Were we allowed to go there, that would be full glasnost. But we hope that Georgia will soon be opened up to us. [end recording]

[Gerasimov] You have heard the complaint. In this particular case there is a reason for not allowing them in. It is difficult for the foreign correspondent to get through to objective observers amid the sea of emotions; he could be dragged into things. However, to discuss this generally, it should be recognized that our media starts to cover up as soon as anything unforeseen crops up. And most often, this is not out of consideration for the interests of the state, but for secondary considerations such as: What will they say abroad? Or: Why worry people? These arguments are first and foremost a cover for concern for official honor. Hence, the paucity of information at a critical moment.

In the past few days the papers have been writing in detail about the coverage of the sailors as their submarine perished, but why is it that the world found out about this very misfortune exactly 24 hours after it had happened, to the minute? Moreover, by that time the world itself already knew all about it. Of course, this is not several days' silence like that following Chernobyl, but the disease of holding back unpleasant news, as if it were going to disappear of its own accord, this disease has not yet been cured, and manifests itself every time an irregular situation arises.

Let us look to see if we need have anything to fear in the case of the events in Tbilisi. You heard from Nancy that this week this has been a leading topic for the Western press, on the front pages, as they say. They have been given a great deal more space than in our central press.

According to the old standards, we should have expected gloating and caustic remarks, if not a universal stir. Here and there the caustic remarks remained, but there has been a very great deal less gloating than one might have expected, not to mention the stir. This is because the Western reader and the public of other countries wish our restructuring well. They reckon that we will then be better, too, and therefore things will be calmer for them. They have become fond of and, in any event, interested in hearing news from our country.

One could also talk about the restrained official reaction to events in Tbilisi. There has been no hasty censure, only considered regret. We are refraining from drawing conclusions—that is what Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press spokesman, said. Thus, if the extremists in Tbilisi were hoping for international support for their slogans, they failed to realize the extent of international support for the process of restructuring which they are impeding. It does not matter if they are doing this intentionally or not; what matters is that they are impeding it. It does not matter if it is because of justified grievances or unjustified ambitions; what matters is that they are not supported. [passage omitted]

Last November Margaret Thatcher condemned what she called the other side of the coin of personal freedom. She said: It would be shameful if the broadening of freedom leads only to a rise in nationalism. Freedom does not come alone. It comes with its twin sister: freedom comes with responsibility. Excesses are experienced where this responsibility does not exist or where it is insufficient. It would be just too much were restructuring to strike the reef of nationalist passions.

Shevardnadze Honors Dead

LD1604211689 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 16 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrades Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy, and Gumbaridze laid flowers today at Government House on the spot where, exactly a week ago, blood was shed. [video shows them laying flowers, bowing their heads]

Students Return to Classes

AU1704082089 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (AFP)—Students in the Georgian capital Tbilisi returned to schools and the university Monday after the easing of a week-long curfew imposed when the Soviet Army dispersed a nationalist demonstration killing 19 people, Georgian sources said.

A journalist with the official Georgian news agency GRUZINFORM told AFP that for the first time since the April 9 events, students at the university had resumed their studies.

A university official, contacted by telephone, said that "almost 90 per cent" of students were at their desks, and that the situation was "back to normal".

The GRUZINFORM journalist said that less troops Monday were patrolling Tbilisi under the order to cut back the curfew by two hours as of Sunday.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who was still in Tbilisi as of Monday, pledged that the curfew would be lifted as soon as all the city's educational establishments and factories were working normally.

Mr. Shevardnadze held what appeared to be a stormy meeting at the university on Sunday, in which he appealed to the students to return to their studies and pledged that "all those guilty" would be punished. Soviet television showed part of the encounter.

But observers noted that in the absence of any official conclusions from an inquiry into Sunday's events, questions still remained as to the decision-making chain that had led to the Army moving in to quell the demonstration, apparently armed with shovels and nerve gas.

The troops were under the command of the regional Transcaucasus commander, General Igor Rodionov, who according to Mr. Shevardnadze was personally opposed to the intervention.

Soviet officials, including Mr. Shevardnadze himself who insisted that the decision to send in the troops was a "political" move, stress that the local party leadership was responsible. TASS News Agency Monday continued to point out that the Army would not have been required if "a bunch of extremists" had not aggravated the situation.

The Georgian party leader and prime minister were replaced last Friday.

But human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov, and other Moscow radical intellectuals who staged a demonstration here on Sunday, appear to be pointing an accusing finger at the Army command, and consequently the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Sakharov charged that the Army actions were "not only a blow to perestroika", as the reform drive is known, but against Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev himself.

Attempts to clarify whether the Defence Minister's permission would have been required for such military action, which reportedly involved troops from outside the republic, have proved fruitless. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov notes that a commission is investigating, while the Defence Ministry Monday referred AFP to Mr. Gerasimov.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said that "given that the investigation is under way, it appears that some norms were violated, and somebody will take the blame".

Supreme Soviet Resolution on Draft Income Tax Law
PM1704103989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

["Draft USSR Law on Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To abolish the levy of income tax and the tax on unmarried men and women and USSR citizens with small families levied on workers, employees, and citizens treated as such for taxation purposes, and on members of production collectives (except collective farms [kolkhozes]) and persons working in them according to labor contracts, who earn a sum not exceeding R80 at their main place of work, and to reduce the rate of income tax and the tax on unmarried men and women and USSR citizens with small families levied on citizens within these categories earning between R81 and R100 per month.

The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to ratify reduced tax rates in line with this law.

Article 2. Income tax is to be charged at the following rates on the wages and other payments of money or benefits in kind received by workers, employees, and citizens treated as such for taxation purposes at their main place of work, and on the income of members of production collectives (except kolkhozes) and persons working in them according to labor contracts, in excess of R700 per month:

Monthly income	Amount of Tax
R701-R900	R86.20 plus 15 percent of the amount in excess of R700
R901-R1,100	R116.20 plus 20 percent of the amount in excess of R900
R1,101-R1,300	R156.20 plus 30 percent of the amount in excess of R1,100
R1,301-R1,500	R216.20 plus 40 percent of the amount in excess of R1,300
R1,500 and above	R296.20 plus 50 percent of the amount in excess of R1,500

Article 3. Workers, employees, and citizens treated as such for taxation purposes, working at enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in the Far North regions and other localities with harsh climatic conditions, are to be charged income tax at the rate of 13 percent on additional sums paid to them in conformity with coefficients laid down by current legislation (regional supplements or supplements in respect of work in high altitude, desert, or arid regions) and on supplementary payments in respect of length of service in the aforementioned localities.

Article 4. Money payments and benefits in kind in excess of R700 per month received by citizens from enterprises, institutions, or organizations which are not their main place of work are liable to income tax at the rates laid down in Article 2 of this law.

Article 5. Income tax is to be charged at the following rates on authors' fees in excess of R1,200 per annum in respect of the publication, performance, or other use of scientific, literary, or artistic works in USSR territory:

Monthly income	Amount of Tax
R1,201-R8,400	R98.40 plus 13 percent of the amount in excess of R1,200
R8,401-R10,800	R1,034.40 plus 15 percent of the amount in excess of R8,400
R10,801-R13,200	R1,394.40 plus 20 percent of the amount in excess of R10,800
R13,201-R15,600	R1,874.40 plus 30 percent of the amount in excess of R13,200
R15,601-R18,000	R2,594.40 plus 40 percent of the amount in excess of R15,600
R18,000 and above	R3,554.40 plus 50 percent of the amount in excess of R18,000

Income tax is to be levied at the same rate on any other income received by workers in literature and art in addition to their salaries at their main place of work, as well as on the income of citizens not belonging to artistic unions and selling in USSR territory original works of fine art, sculpture, graphic art, or other forms of art and items of decorative applied art at saleroom exhibitions specially organized by state, cooperative, and other public organizations.

During the year, tax on the aforementioned incomes is to be calculated and deducted directly at the place where payment is made. The tax due is to be recalculated whenever a subsequent payment is made, on the basis of the total amount of payments made during the current year at the same place.

Citizens are obliged to submit to the financial organ at their place of residence, within 1 month of the year's end, a statement of income actually received by them during the year in respect of the publication, performance, or other use of scientific, literary, and artistic works.

The data contained in this declaration is to be used as basis for recalculating the amount of tax due on the total annual income.

Article 6. Whenever enterprises, institutions, and organizations settle their accounts with citizens on the basis of the result of contract work performed or the result of work done during the year, the amount of income received for taxation purposes is to be apportioned in monthly amounts in proportion with the time actually worked by every worker.

Income received by cooperative members from the sale of cooperative property on a cooperative's winding up is not liable to be apportioned on a monthly basis in tax calculations.

Article 7. The population's income liable to income tax includes:

- 1) the total value of bonuses in kind (gifts) from enterprises, institutions, and organizations in excess of R100 per annum;
- 2) the total amount of material assistance paid by enterprises, institutions, and organizations in excess of R500 per annum, except in cases when such assistance is provided as a result of natural calamities, other extraordinary circumstances, or in conformity with decisions by the USSR Council of Ministers or union republic councils of ministers.

Article 8. All types of bonuses and reward payments are liable to income tax and are to be added to the monthly salary for the month in which they are paid.

No income tax is chargeable on Lenin prizes, USSR State prizes, USSR Council of Ministers or union republic council of ministers prizes, or Leninist Communist Youth League prizes.

Article 9. Rewards for any discovery, invention, rationalization proposal, and industrial prototype are liable to tax in conformity with this law. Consequently, the income tax allowance on such rewards under R1,000 is to be abolished.

Article 10. The amount of income tax deducted at the main place of work is to be reduced by 30 percent for workers, employees, and citizens treated as such for taxation purposes, and for members of production cooperative (except kolkhozes) and persons working there on labor contracts, who have four or more dependents.

Article 11. Amounts paid to USSR citizens in reimbursement of expenditure associated with their duty as people's deputies are not liable to income tax.

Article 12. Income tax on payments in respect of academic titles made to full and corresponding members of academies is chargeable separately at the rate stipulated for taxing workers' and employees' earnings.

Resolution on Tax Law Publication

PM1704092589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Draft USSR Law on Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. The Draft USSR Law on Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population, as submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet, is to be published in the newspapers IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NAROD-NYKH DEPUTATOV SSSR, PRAVDA, TRUD, and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and in the republican press for the purpose of nationwide discussion.

2. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine the proposals and observations on the Draft USSR Law on Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population received in the course of the nationwide discussion, to implement the necessary amendments and additions to the draft, and to submit it to the USSR Supreme Soviet by 1 June 1989.

It is deemed expedient that the draft USSR Law as amended should be submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' permanent commissions and committees for their decision. [Signed] M. Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Moscow, the Kremlin, 14 April 1989.

Chebrikov Chairs CPSU Commission on Legal Policy

PM1704133989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on Legal Policy Questions"]

[Text] A regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on Legal Policy was held 14 April 1989 under the chairmanship of Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

The commission discussed the concept of legal reform worked out in accordance with the directives of the 19th all-union party conference and examined practical steps to implement it. It was stressed in the course of the exchange of views that judicial reform is an integral component of the in-depth reorganization of the political system throughout the country and an important milestone along our society's way toward a socialist state, genuinely based on the law. Its main objective lies in considerably raising the role of the court as a guarantor of legality and law and order, the trustworthy defense of the rights and liberties of Soviet people, and the unswerving observance by all organizations, officials, and private citizens of the requirements of the law. The CPSU Central Committee Commission mainly agreed with proposals aimed at strengthening the independence and prestige of the court and also with the introduction of rigorous accountability for attempts to interfere in jurisdiction and for contempt of court.

The necessity of constructing the trial process strictly on a basis of the principles of contention, the equal rights of defense and prosecution, and the presumption of innocence was noted. The projected measures for the rationalization of court activity were approved on the whole, particularly by means of simplifying clerical work for some case categories and by transferring a number of civil disputes to individual examination by a judge. Proposals for expanding the rights of the courts of appeal and supervisory courts, and broader participation than

at present by society in court hearings, and also for the introduction of an institute of judges for administrative affairs and proceedings, were deemed worthy of attention.

The Central Committee Commission supported the proposals of the USSR Justice Ministry and the USSR Procuracy on strengthening the material and technical basis of the system of justice and on the solution of other urgent problems. The commission members came out in favor of the necessity of rectifying the amount of state costs [poshliny] which were established more than 45 years ago and which no longer cover the real expenses of the court and notaries.

Working groups were set up within the CPSU Central Committee Commission on problems of legally safeguarding the activity of internal affairs organs; on the social prevention of legal violations and stepping up the struggle against crime; on raising the role of the public in preserving law and order; on questions regarding the preparation of a Soviet law on constitutional supervision; and on the implementation of reform in military legislation.

The session was addressed by: A.S. Pavlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee State and Law Department; USSR Minister of Justice V.V. Kravtsov; V.P. Mynichenko, first secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee [obkom]; Ye.A. Shulyak, forge stamp operator at the Minsk Automotive Plant Named for the 60th Anniversary of Great October; V.I. Terebilov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Commission; K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; A.N. Girenko, first secretary of the Crimean Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; V.I. Semenko, chairman of the Ivanovo Oblast Court; A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University; V.M. Lebedev, chairman of the Moscow City Court; V.V. Bakatin, USSR minister of internal affairs; USSR General Prosecutor A.Ya. Sukharev; O.G. Bepalov, chairman of the Dmitrov City Court, Moscow Oblast; Ye.A. Smolentsev, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Court; and A.A. Khomyakov, first secretary of Saratov CPSU Obkom.

CPSU Central Committee Issues May Day Slogans

PM1504183689 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian

16 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1989"]

[Text] 1. Hail to 1 May—Working people's international solidarity day!

2. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

3. May Marxist-Leninist teaching—the ideological basis of the revolutionary renewal of socialism—live and develop!

4. Hail to the CPSU—initiator and guarantor of restructuring!

5. Communists! Implement the innovative ideas of the 19th all-union party conference in concrete deeds!

6. Hail to the soviets—organs of true people's power!

7. May our great motherland—the USSR—strengthen and flourish!

8. Peoples of the USSR! Preserve and develop the traditions of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism! Resolutely rebuff manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism!

9. Hail to the working class—leading force of our society!

10. Rural workers! Implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1989) Plenum! On the basis of diverse forms of socialist ownership and types of economic management, improve the food supply to the country's population!

11. Soviet scientists, workers in culture and art! Increase the intellectual potential of restructuring! Protect and augment the spiritual values of socialism!

12. Soviet women! Show daily concern for the well-being of the family, participate actively in labor and social deeds, in the struggle for peace!

13. Komsomol [Communist Youth League] members, young men and women! Persistently master knowledge and the skills of labor and social activity! Participate actively in restructuring!

14. Soviet trade unions! Struggle for a high level of organization of labor and the improvement of people's living conditions! Establish social justice, uphold working people's legitimate rights!

15. Ardent greetings to party, war, and labor veterans!

16. Citizens of the USSR! Develop social initiative and activeness in restructuring in the interests of the people and the renewal of socialism!

17. Soviet servicemen! Strengthen combat organization and discipline! Be active participants in restructuring in the Army and Navy and reliable defenders of the Soviet people's peaceful labor!

18. May Day greetings to communist and workers' parties and all democratic forces in foreign countries!

19. May the collaboration of the peoples of socialist states strengthen!

20. Ardent greetings to the courageous fighters for the interests of working people, against exploitation and social and national oppression!

21. People of Europe! Let us create on our continent a common home of security and cooperation!

22. People of the planet! Fight for a nuclear-free and nonviolent world! On the basis of the new political thinking, let us unite our efforts to resolve global, common human problems!

Congress of People's Deputies Convened 25 May
*LD1504061189 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT
15 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS—A congress of USSR People's Deputies will be convened on May 25, 1989, in Moscow, according to a decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Tengiz Menteshashvili and made public Saturday.

Central Electoral Commission Meets 14 Apr
*LD1404234689 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1439 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS)—TASS correspondent Valeriy Kiosa reports:

Seventy-six USSR people's deputies were elected as a result of runoffs held in early April in 46 territorial and 30 national-territorial constituencies. This data was reported today at a Central Electoral Commission session.

Of the elected deputies, 90.8 percent are men and 19.7 percent are workers and peasants; 85.5 percent are CPSU members. Participating in the voting, which took place on 2 April in 12 constituencies and on 9 April in 64, were 10,126,000 people, or 74.5 percent of all voters included in the voting lists; 150 people contested the 76 seats. Let us recall that runoffs were held in the constituencies where more than two candidates were registered, but on 26 March none of them could get more than half the electorate's votes, which was needed to win. In accordance with the law on elections, this time only the two contenders with the largest numbers of votes were on the ballot.

Commenting on these results Vladimir Orlov, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, emphasized that they confirmed the viability of the provision in the law for runoffs. "Despite the fact that this procedure, like many others in the present election campaign, had no precedent, voter involvement remained high, although it did not reach the level of 26 March when 89.8 percent of the voters took part in the elections," he said.

The 2 weeks which the law allocated for the preparation and holding of the runoffs became a period of active preelection campaigning equally for and against the contenders for the deputies seats, noted Orlov. This enabled the voters to decide their choice more precisely. Thus, in 16 constituencies candidates who after 26 March lagged behind their rivals in the number of votes cast for them have become USSR people's deputies. At the same time it should also be said that in a number of instances the level of campaigning was beneath all criticism, which shows still insufficient ethics in competition.

On 14 May, repeat elections will take place in 199 constituencies. In accordance with the law they will take place in 195 constituencies where one or two candidates stood but none of them managed to get the necessary majority of votes, as well as those constituencies where the elections were declared void because less than half the voters took part in the voting. Elections are also to be held in one constituency where the elected deputy died soon after 26 March.

More on Commission Meeting
*LD1404200889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Report by correspondents Ternovskiy, Vladimir Korablev]

[Text] [Ternovskiy] The election campaign is continuing in the country. As we all know, repeat elections for USSR people's deputies will take place in a number of constituencies on 14 May. I ask my colleague, Vladimir Korablev, to tell us about today's events which also are connected with the elections.

[Korablev] Another session of the Central Electoral Commission took place at the House of Unions today. It summed up the results of the repeat elections that took place on 2 and 9 April in 46 territorial and 30 national-territorial constituencies where on the election day, 26 March, there were three or more candidates for USSR people's deputies and none of them received the necessary number of votes from the electorate. Here is what Vladimir Pavlovich Orlov, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, said in his report on the issue.

[Orlov] Like many other processes and phenomena of the present elections, repeat elections have no precedent in the past. Proceeding from the specific situation, the electoral commissions in the constituencies made preparations for these measures. As a result, the repeat elections proceeded in an organized manner. Taking part in them were 10,126,000 people. This represents 74.5 percent of the total number of voters. For comparison, I can say that in the same constituencies during the general election this index came to 83 percent. In total, 150 candidates stood in the 76 constituencies. In two constituencies there was just one candidate on the ballot because their, let us say, rivals withdrew their candidacies. Deputies were elected in all 76 constituencies and that, of course, is the main positive outcome of the repeat elections.

I think that the realism and practical value of the legally established procedure under which the candidate elected is the one who gets more than half the votes of those taking part in the election rather than of the total number of voters have been fully confirmed. Nearly all the candidates, 69 people, got more than 50 percent of votes of those who took part in the elections. The vote split on the remaining seven.

The elected deputies include 7 women, or 9 percent of the 17 women included on the ballots. Workers and peasants stood in 28 constituencies, in 6 of which they represented alternative choices to each other. Of these, 15 people were elected. Consequently, voters preferred a worker or peasant to representatives of other social strata in only 9 constituencies. The deputies include 65 party members and candidate members, which is 85.5 percent. If we look at the total number of deputies elected, the percentages published on their social composition in the first election have not undergone any major changes.

[Korablev] Also today, the Central Electoral Commission registered the 76 people's deputies elected in the repeat election process. Its session also examined a number of questions connected with the holding of repeat elections on 14 May in those constituencies where vacant deputies' seats remain. In particular, there was a discussion about changing the size of the ballot papers in particular constituencies.

[Ternovskiy] What brought this about?

[Korablev] Well, you know, the practice of the general election has shown that as a rule several candidates, rather than one, are put forward. Now reports are coming in that in a number of constituencies their numbers vary between 10 and 30. In those places where constituency pre-election meetings might not be held, all candidates are included on the ballot paper. This, too, is a new feature that demonstrates the democratic nature of the present elections. Consequently, the format of the ballot paper naturally has to be increased.

Here is one more question to which I would like to draw our listeners' attention. Taking into consideration requests coming in from the constituency electoral commissions, the Central Electoral Commission has decided to extend the closing date for registration of candidates for USSR people's deputies until 20 April.

[Ternovskiy] Thank you, Vladimir.

Winners of 9 Apr Runoff Elections Reported
PM1604140089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["List of USSR People's Deputies Elected in Runoff Elections From Territorial and National-Territorial Okrugs"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Andreyev, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, chief engineer at the Moscow "Mosgioprotrans" State Design Research Institute of Transport Construction, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Babushkinskiy Territorial Okrug No 2, Moscow City.

Akbarov, Yuldash Tadzhiyevich, truck driver at Tashkent City No 2 Motor Vehicle Combine, CPSU member, Tashkent City. From Tashkentskiy-Akmal-Ikramovskiy Territorial Okrug No 596, Tashkent Oblast, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR].

Alekseyev, Oleg Nikolayevich, secretary of the "Apatit" Production Association party committee, Kirovsk City, CPSU member, Kirovsk City. From Kirovskiy Territorial Okrug No 225, Murmansk Oblast, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR].

Alksnis, Viktor Imantovich, lieutenant colonel, senior inspector-engineer, Baltic Military District, CPSU member, Riga City. From Yuglskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 294, Latvian SSR.

Allakhverdiyeva, Minaya Kurban kyzy, weaver at the "Zili" Carpet Factory of the "Azerkhalcha" Production Association, Kazakhskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Musakoy Settlement, Kazakhskiy Rayon. From Kazakhskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 208, Azerbaijan SSR.

Afanasyeva, Lyudmila Vladimirovna, chief physician at the No 1 Maternity Home, Petrozavodsk City. From Leninskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 569, Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR].

Barashkov, Yuriy Anatolyevich, assistant professor of a department at the Arkhangelsk Timber Technology Institute, CPSU member, Arkhangelsk City. From Arkhangelskiy Territorial Okrug No 118, Arkhangelsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Vasilyeva, Stella Georgiyevna, chief physician at the East Kazakhstan Oblast Blood Transfusion Center, CPSU member, Ust-Kamenogorsk City. From Ust-Kamenogorskiy Territorial Okrug No 620, East Kazakhstan Oblast, Kazakh SSR.

Visakavichyus, Mariyonas Yuozovich, general machine operator at the Ionava "Azotas" Production Association, CPSU member, Ionava City. From Kedayskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 242, Lithuanian SSR.

Volokha, Petr Fedoseyevich, director of the "Ploskovskiy" State Stud Farm, Brovarskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Brovarskiy Rayon. From Kiyev-Svyatoshinskiy Territorial Okrug No 472, Kiev Oblast, Ukrainian SSR.

Buychitskiy, Anatoliy Stanislavovich, chairman of the "Druzhba" Collective Farm [kolkhoz], Novomoskovskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Novomoskovskiy Rayon. From Novomoskovskiy Territorial Okrug No 429, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Ukrainian SSR.

Genchev, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich, senior flight safety engineer-inspector at the Petrozavodsk Aircraft Enterprise, CPSU member, Petrozavodsk. From Oktyabrskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 571, Karelian ASSR.

Giro, Vladimir Anatolyevich, captain of a Tu-154 of the Tajik Civil Aviation Administration, CPSU member, Dushanbe City. From Dushanbinskiy-Zheleznodorozhnyy National-Territorial Okrug No 353, Tajik SSR.

Golubkov, Gennadiy Nikolayevich, director of the Azeri 60th Anniversary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] Ceramics Plant, CPSU member, Azeri Settlement, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon. From Narvskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 469, Estonian SSR.

Davituliani, Valentin Vladimirovich, laboratory chief at the Tambov Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Agents for Polymer Materials, Tambov City. From Tambovskiy Territorial Okrug No 308, Tambov Oblast, RSFSR.

Demidov, Aleksandr Ilarionovich, assistant professor at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Turbine-Building Production Association Plant and Higher Technical College, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Kalininskiy Territorial Okrug No 49, Leningrad City.

Denisov, Anatoliy Alekseyevich, professor at the Leningrad M.I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Politekhicheskii Territorial Okrug No 50, Leningrad City.

Dobrovolskiy, Aleksandr Olgertovich, design engineer at the Precision Electronics Machine-Building Design Bureau, Minsk City, CPSU member, Minsk City. From Minskiy-Leninskiy Territorial Okrug No 563, Minsk Oblast, Belorussian SSR.

Zhuravlev, Aleksandr Grigoryevich, professor at the Republican Inter-Sector Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leadership Workers and Specialists, Minsk City, CPSU member, Minsk City. From Minskiy-Sovetskiy Territorial Okrug No 566, Minsk Oblast, Belorussian SSR.

Zaletska, Kyastutis Vatslovovich, first secretary of the Vilnius Lithuanian Communist Party City Committee [gorkom], CPSU member, Vilnius City. From Vilnyuskiy-Sovetskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 229, Lithuanian SSR.

Zolotkov, Andrey Alekseyevich, chemical engineer with the Murmansk Maritime Shipping Line, candidate CPSU member, Murmansk City. From Murmanskiy Territorial Okrug No 224, Murmansk Oblast, RSFSR.

Zubov, Yuriy Ivanovich, director of the "Oktyabrskiy" State Farm [sovkhoz], Rybinskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Rybinskiy Rayon. From Rybinskiy Territorial Okrug No 348, Yaroslavl Oblast, RSFSR.

Ivanenko, Nikolay Ilich, team leader at the "Primorskiy" Kolkhoz Shcherbinovskiy Rayon. From Yeyskiy Territorial Okrug No 76, Krasnodar Kray, RSFSR.

Ilamanov, Durdymukammed, CPSU member, bulldozer operator with the No 23 Mobile Mechanized Convoy of the "Karakumvodstroy" Trust, CPSU member, Tedzhen City. From Tedzhenskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 444, Turkmen SSR.

Ilin, Viktor Mikhaylovich, director of the Prokopyevsk Automatic Mining Equipment Plant, CPSU member, Prokopyevsk City. From Prokopyevskiy Territorial Okrug No 194, Kemerovo Oblast, RSFSR.

Kakaras, Gunaras-Imantas Alfredovich, head of the Astronomical Observatory of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Physics Institute, CPSU member, Kulenis Village, Maletskiy Rayon. From Ukmergskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 252, Lithuanian SSR.

Kanovich, Yakov Semenovich, writer, Vilnius City. From Vilnyuskiy-Pashilaychskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 227, Lithuanian SSR.

Kiselev, Viktor Nikolayevich, engineer with the Organizational-Legal Department of the V.I. Lenin Fishing Kolkhoz, Kamchatka Oblast, CPSU member, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy City. From Kamchatskiy Territorial Okrug No 188, Kamchatka Oblast, RSFSR.

Klautsen, Arnold Petrovich, first secretary of the Riga Latvian Communist Party Gorkom, CPSU member, Riga City. From Moskovskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 291, Latvian SSR.

Kogan, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich, chief of the Heat Technology Laboratory of the "Estribprom" Association, CPSU member, Tallinn City. From Tallinskiy-Kalininskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 450, Estonian SSR.

Kozlov, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, driver-instructor at the Inskaya Station Locomotive Depot, East Siberia Railroad, CPSU member, Novosibirsk City. From Kirovskiy Territorial Okrug No 232, Novosibirsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Konovalov, Aleksandr Ivanovich, rector of Kazan State University, CPSU member, Kazan City. From Vakhitovskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 636, Tatar ASSR.

Konoplev, Gennadiy Pavlovich, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian State Agro-Industrial Committee and Lithuanian SSR minister, CPSU member, Vilnius City. From Ignalinskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 234, Lithuanian SSR.

Kosygin, Vladimir Vladimirovich, own correspondent of the oblast television and radio broadcasting committee, CPSU member, Palana Settlement, Kamchatka Oblast. From Koryakskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 743, Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug.

Krasnokutskiy, Boris Ivanovich, chairman of the Ya.M. Sverdlov Kolkhoz, Sysertskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Sysertskiy Rayon. From Kamensk-Uralskiy Territorial Okrug No 298, Sverdlovsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Krikunova, Olga Ivanovna, teacher at the No 16 Secondary School, Samarkand City. From Samarkandskiy Territorial Okrug No 590, Samarkand Oblast, Uzbek SSR.

Kuplyauskene, Yurate Yono, chairman of the Vilnius Engineering-Construction Institute student trade union committee, CPSU member, Vilnius City. From Vilnyusskiy-Dzerzhinskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 226, Lithuanian SSR.

Kurdyumov, Gennadiy Leonidovich, general director of the "Sistema" Science and Production Association, CPSU member, Riga City. From Oktyabrskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 295, Latvian SSR.

Lazarenko, Viktor Nikolayevich, rector of Troitsk Veterinary Institute, CPSU member, Troitsk City. From Troitskiy Territorial Okrug No 341, Chelyabinsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Lapshov, Boris Mikhaylovich, general director of the "Apogey" Production Association, Kimovsk City, CPSU member, Kimovsk City. From Novomoskovskiy Territorial Okrug No 318, Tula Oblast, RSFSR.

Leskin, Demyan Timofeyevich, commander of a Tu-154 with the Minsk Flying Detachment of the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration, CPSU member, Minsk City. From Minskiy-Tsentralnyy National-Territorial Okrug No 68, Belorussian SSR.

Lushchikov, Sergey Gennadyevich, Komi ASSR deputy minister of justice, CPSU member, Syktyvkar City. From Kuratovskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 580, Komi ASSR.

Magomadov, Lecha Dobachevich, chairman of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR State Committee for Prices, CPSU member, Groznyy City. From Urus-Martanovskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 677, Chechen-Ingush ASSR.

Marmilov, Anatoliy Nikitovich, director of the "Tikhookeanskii" Sovkhoz, Nadezhdinskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Nadezhdinskiy Rayon. From Primorskiy Territorial Okrug No 98, Maritime Kray, RSFSR.

Matviyevskiy, Ivan Stepanovich, chief of a mechanized detachment at the "Ukraina" Kolkhoz, Svatovskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Svatovskiy Rayon. From Severodonetskiy Territorial Okrug No 418, Voroshilovgrad Oblast, Ukrainian SSR.

Medvedev, Roy Aleksandrovich, writer, Moscow City. From Voroshilovskiy Territorial Okrug No 6, Moscow City.

Mikhedov, Fedor Fedorovich, tunnelers' team leader at the "Tsentrlnaya" Mine of the "Primorskugol" Production Association's A.S. Alliluyev Mining Administration, CPSU member, Partizansk City. From Nakhodkinskiy Territorial Okrug No 100, Maritime Kray, RSFSR.

Mongo, Mikhail Innokentyevich, chief of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Soviet Executive Committee Department for Northern and Arctic Ethnic Groups' Affairs, CPSU member, Krasnoyarsk City. From Evenkiyskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 749, Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug.

Nasennik, Vitaliy Nikolayevich, leader of a Komsomol youth unit at the Sverdlov Kolkhoz, Chernigovskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Chernigovskiy Rayon. From Chernigovskiy Territorial Okrug No 540, Chernigov Oblast, Ukrainian SSR.

Nikolskiy, Boris Nikolayevich, chief editor of the journal NEVA, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Smolninskiy Territorial Okrug No 58, Leningrad City.

Ninnas, Toyvo Adolfovich, chief of the Estonian Maritime Shipping Line, CPSU member, Tallinn City. From Tallinnskiy-Morskoy National-Territorial Okrug No 453, Estonian SSR.

Novotnyy, Stanislav Iosifovich, general director of the "Adron" Science and Production Association Scientific Research Institute, Novosibirsk City, CPSU member, Novosibirsk City. From Zayeltsovskiy Territorial Okrug No 231, Novosibirsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Orazmuradova, Orazgul Mukhiyevna, pediatrician at Serakhskiy Rayon Central Hospital, CPSU member, Serakhs Urban Settlement. From Kaakhkinskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 429, Turkmen SSR.

Petkevich, Zigmunt Stanislavovich, first secretary of Rezekne Latvian Communist Party Gorkom, CPSU member, Rezekne City. From Rezeknenskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 313, Latvian SSR.

Petropavlovskiy, Valeriy Sergeyevich, department chief at the "Pozitron" Science and Production Association, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Vyborgskiy Territorial Okrug No 48, Leningrad City.

Poluektova, Tamara Aleksandrovna, chief of the design bureau of the chief designer's department at the "Yantar" Baltic Shipyard, Kaliningrad City. From Kaliningradskiy City Territorial Okrug No 177, Kaliningrad Oblast, RSFSR.

Pokhla, Vello Paulovich, member of the editorial collegium of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting "Estonskiy Telefilm" Main Editorial Office, CPSU member, Tallinn City. From Kekhraskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 465, Estonian SSR.

Romanov, Valentin Fedorovich, rector of Magnitogorsk State Teacher Training Institute, CPSU member, Magnitogorsk City. From Magnitogorskiy Territorial Okrug No 339, Chelyabinsk Oblast, RSFSR.

Ryzhov, Yuriy Alekseyevich, rector of the Moscow S. Ordzhonikidze Aviation Institute, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Leningradskiy Territorial Okrug No 14, Moscow City.

Sazonov, Nikolay Semenovich, secretary of the party committee of the Kama Truck Plant Automatic Lathe Unit, CPSU member, Naberezhnyye Chelny City. From Naberezhno-Chelninskiy Territorial Okrug No 384, Tatar ASSR.

Sebentsov, Andrey Yevgenyevich, department chief at the Moscow Projector Plant, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Perovskiy Territorial Okrug No 19, Moscow.

Skokov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, general director of the "Kvant" Science and Production Association, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Sverdlovskiy Territorial Okrug No 21, Moscow City.

Smirnov, Vladimir Sergeyevich, colonel, CPSU member, Astrakhan Oblast. From Akhtubinskiy Territorial Okrug No 124, Astrakhan Oblast, RSFSR.

Sobchak, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich, faculty chief at Leningrad State University, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Vasileostrovskiy Territorial Okrug No 47, Leningrad City.

Sokolov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, editor of the newspaper VOLZHSKIY KOMSOMOLETS, CPSU member, Kuybyshev City. From Sovetskiy Territorial Okrug No 207, Kuybyshev Oblast, RSFSR.

Sorokin, Igor Viktorovich, senior superintendent of criminal investigation at Kuybyshev Station Railroad Internal Affairs Department, CPSU member, Kuybyshev City. From Leninskiy Territorial Okrug No 204, Kuybyshev Oblast, RSFSR.

Stankevich, Sergey Borisovich, senior scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences General History Institute, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Cheremushkinskiy Territorial Okrug No 26, Moscow City.

Strelavin, Sergey Vasilyevich, deputy director of the Kyzyl House Building Combine, Kyzyl City. From Kyzylskiy Western National-Territorial Okrug No 647, Tuva ASSR.

Sychev, Yuriy Petrovich, lieutenant colonel, faculty lecturer at the Leningrad Yu.V. Andropov Higher Military Political School of Air Defense, CPSU member, Leningrad City. From Primorskiy Territorial Okrug No 57, Leningrad City.

Tikhonovich, Ivan Stanislavovich, faculty lecturer at the Vilnius State Teacher Training Institute, CPSU member, Vilnius City. From Vilnyuskiy-Oktyabrskiy Territorial Okrug No 686, Lithuanian SSR.

Tolpezhnikov, Vilen Fedorovich, consulting room chief at the Riga N. Burdenko No 1 City Accident and Emergency Teaching Hospital, Riga City. From Proletarskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 293, Latvian SSR.

Chernichenko, Yuriy Dmitriyevich, commentator at the Central Television Agriculture Department, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Gagarinskiy Territorial Okrug No 7, Moscow City.

Shopanayev, Kayyryl Amenovich, leader of a comprehensive team at the No 17 Construction and Installation Administration of the "Alma-Atakultbyystroy" Trust, CPSU member, Alma-Ata City. From Alma-Atinskiy-Sovetskiy Territorial Okrug No 615, Alma-Ata City.

Yuzelyunas, Yulyus Aleksandro, professor at the Lithuanian SSR State Conservatoire, Vilnius City. From Trakayskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 251, Lithuanian SSR.

Yalakas, Peeter Mikhkelevich, deputy chairman and secretary of the party committee of the "Saare Kalur" Fishing Kolkhoz, Kingiseppskiy Rayon, CPSU member, Kuresaare City. From Kingiseppskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 466, Estonian SSR.

Yaroshenko, Viktor Nikolayevich, deputy general director of the Science and Production Association for Tractor Building of the State Tractor Research Institute, CPSU member, Moscow City. From Krasnopresnenskiy Territorial Okrug No 11, Moscow City.

Lithuanian Territorial Okrug Results Published
PM1104142789 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA
in Russian 29 Mar 89 p 1

["The Results of the 26 March 1989 Elections of USSR People's Deputies for Territorial Electoral Okrugs"—SOVETSKAYA LITVA headline]

[Text]

Surname, Given Name, Patronymic, and Position of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
---	-----------	---------------

Vilnyuskiy-Leninskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 685

Total number of voters	263,484
Number of voters who voted	203,159
Number of invalid ballot papers	5,457

BRAZAUSKAS, Algirdas-Mikolas, Kazio—first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee	149,337	48,365
OMASHEVICH, Iosif Iosifovich—member of the Lithuanian Supreme Court	39,504	158,198

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

BRAZAUSKAS, Algirdas-Mikolas, Kazio—first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Vilnyuskiy-Oktyabrskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 686

Total number of voters	250,101
Number of voters who voted	199,717
Number of invalid ballot papers	18,487

BURDENKO, Oktyabr Iosipovich—general director of the Vilnius production association named for the 60th anniversary of October	15,622	165,608
ZHUKOVSKIY, Vladimir Petrovich—lathe operator at the Vilnius arc-welding equipment plant	4,596	176,634

MATSKEVICH, Zigmunt Kazimirovich—chief of laboratory at the scientific research institute of experimental and clinical medicine	4,927	176,303
POZHELA, Yuras Karole—president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences	14,805	166,425
TIKHONOVICH, Ivan Stanislavovich—assistant professor at the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute	60,436	120,794
CHEPAYTIS, Virgilius-Yuozas, Vlado—translator	64,219	117,011
YANKOVSKIY, Genrikh Yanovich—chairman of the Board of Trakayskiy Rayon's T. Kostyushki Collective Farm [kolkhoz]	10,245	170,985

[Footnote: "By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year"]

Alitusskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 687

Total number of voters	274,499
Number of voters who voted	212,334
Number of invalid ballot papers	8,922

ANDRULENIS, Antanas-Vytautas, Antano—director of the Alitus refrigerator plant	23,236	180,176
BUBNIS, Vitautas, Kazio—secretary of the Lithuanian Writers' Union Board	18,457	184,955
BURACHAS, Antanas, Iono—leader of the Political Economy Department of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences	133,028	7,384
IOVARAUSKAS, Albinas, Yuozo—deputy chairman of the Lithuanian State Planning Committee	2,434	200,978

ANDRULENIS, Antanas-Vytautas, Antano—director of the Alitus refrigera- tor plant	23,236	180,176
BUBNIS, Vytautas, Kazio—secretary of the Lithuanian Writ- ers' Union Board	18,457	184,955
BURACHAS, Anta- nas, Iono—leader of the Political Econ- omy Department of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Economics Institute	133,028	7,384
MARAZAS, Vint- sas-Pytras, Vik- toro—chairman of the board of Mariyampolskiy Rayon's "Zhelsvy- ale" Kolkhoz Board	14,765	188,647
SURBLIS, Konstan- tinas Zenonovich— deputy director of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History	3,916	199,496

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
BURACHAS, Antanas, Iono—leader of the Political
 Economy Department of the Lithuanian Academy of
 Sciences Economics Institute, CPSU member, who lives
 in Vilnius.

Kaunasskiy City Territorial Electoral Okrug No 688

Total number of voters	290,587
Number of voters who voted	225,555
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,007
KLUMBIS, Egid- iyus, Lyaono —chief of the Central Scien- tific Research Labo- ratory of Neurosur- gery at the Kaunas Medical Institute	163,582
PATKAUSKAS, Saulys, Pyatro — chief economist and head of department at the Kaunas exper- imental means of automation plant named for E. Ozar- skis	7,601
YANKAUSKAS, Lyaonas, Lyaono — general director of the "Banga" Lithua- nian Television Pro- duction Association	41,293

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

KLUMBIS, Egidiyus, Lyaono—chief of the central Sci-
 entific Research Laboratory of Neurosurgery at the Kau-
 nas Medical Institute, nonparty person, who lives in
 Kaunas.

Kaunasskiy Rural Territorial Electoral Okrug No 689

Total number of voters	247,356
Number of voters who voted	205,294
Number of invalid ballot papers	3,465

ANTANAYTIS, Vaydotas, Vito — head of department at the Lithuanian Agricultural Acad- emy	142,390	59,439
BASTIS, Yuozas, Antano —chairman of the board of Shakyayskiy Rayon's kolkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the Lithuanian Communist Party	52,011	149,818

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

NTANAYTIS, VAYDOTAS, VITO—head of depart-
 ment at the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy, nonparty
 person, who lives in Kaunasskiy Rayon.

Klaypedski Territorial Electoral Okrug No 690

Total number of voters	240,282
Number of voters who voted	201,580
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,420

SHESHPLAUKIS, Bronislovas, Aleksio —chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Con- struction Affairs	47,219	151,941
SHLICHITE, Zita, Lyaono —lawyer with the Klaypeda City Legal Advice Service	138,738	60,422

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

SHLICHITE, Zita, Lyaono, lawyer with the Klaypeda
 City Legal Advice Service, nonparty person, who lives in
 Klaypeda.

Panevezhskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 691

Total number of voters	247,321
Number of voters who voted	218,361
Number of invalid ballot papers	3,589

BUDVITIS, Antanas, Iokubo—director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming	32,035	182,737
KACHINSKENE, Irena-Diyena, Benedikto—director of the Panevezhis No 7 secondary school	9,342	205,430
TOMKUS, Vitas, Pyatro—journalist	168,437	46,335

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

TOMKUS, Vitas, Pyatro—journalist, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Utenский Territorial Electoral Okrug No 692

Total number of voters	262,550
Number of voters who voted	234,067
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,144

BANZAR, Aleksandr Georgiyevich—serviceman	6,217	223,706
ZHUKAS, Algirdas, Povilo—chairman of the board of Utenский Rayon's "Bilyakemis" Kolkhoz	17,321	212,602
IVANOV, Valeriy Vasilyevich—consultant to the board of the Vilnius City Organization of the Lithuanian "Znanye" Society	34,545	195,378
CHEKUOLIS, Algimantas, Yurgio—chief editor of the newspaper GIMTASIS KRASHTAS	165,820	64,103

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

CHEKUOLIS, Algimantas, Yurgio—chief editor of the newspaper GIMTASIS KRASHTAS, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Tauragский Territorial Electoral Okrug No 693

Total number of voters	245,113
Number of voters who voted	210,282
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,658

LAURINKUS, Mechis, Mechio—scientific worker at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law	126,514	81,110
PETKYAVICHYUS, Vitautas, Kazio—writer	73,206	134,418

The following is elected USSR people's deputy: LAURINKUS, Mechis, Mechio—scientific worker at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law, nonparty person, who lives in Pagiray, Vilnyuskiy Rayon.

Shyaulyayskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 694

Total number of voters	266,853
Number of voters who voted	225,587
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,363

VILCHYAUSKAS, Sigintas, Lyaono—general director of the Shyaulyay "Elnyas" Leather Footwear Production Association	19,484	201,740
LEONAYTIS, Pranas, Iono—director of the Akmyane construction materials combine	27,964	193,260
PRUNSKENE, Kazimera-Danute, Prano—rector of the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Officials and Specialists of the USSR National Economy under the Lithuanian Council of Ministers	162,782	58,442

The following is elected USSR people's deputy: PRUNSKENE, Kazimera-Danute, Prano—rector of the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Officials and Specialists of the USSR National Economy under the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Armenian 26 Mar Election Results Published
PM1404145189 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian
30 Mar 89 p 1

["On the Results of the 26 March 1989 Elections of USSR People's Deputies From the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (From Okrug Electoral Commission Reports)"]—KOMMUNIST headline]

[Text] Elections of USSR people's deputies were held in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] 26 March 1989.

Ten candidate people's deputies ran in 8 territorial electoral okrugs, and 53 candidates ran in 32 national-territorial electoral okrugs.

Representatives of labor collectives and social organizations, candidate deputies' agents, and also press, television, and radio representatives were present when the votes were counted in the electoral wards, okrug election results were determined, and the overall results of the elections were summed up.

Out of a total number of 1,953,809 eligible voters, 1,406,933, or 72.0 percent, participated in the voting.

Yerevanskiy-Leninskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 732. The total number of eligible voters was 257,318; 161,482 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 125,565 for and 35,522 against; there were 395 invalid ballot papers. **Markaryants**, Vladimir Surenovich, CPSU member, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Spandaryanskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 733. The total number of eligible voters was 221,171; 126,264 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 64,083 for and 55,480 against; there were 6,701 invalid ballot papers. **Oganesyan**, Edgar Sergeyevich, CPSU member, rector of Yerevan State Conservatory, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Masisskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 735. The total number of eligible voters was 278,454; 238,600 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 228,146 for and 10,454 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Khachatryan**, Vilesha Khachaturovich, CPSU member, driver at the Zangezurkiy Copper and Molybdenum Combine, Kadzharan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Kirovakanskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 736. The total number of eligible voters was 185,670; 146,208 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 81,104 for and 60,406 against; there were 4,698 invalid ballot papers. **Mkhitaryan**, Rafik Yervandovich, CPSU member, general director of the Kirovakan sewn goods production association named for St. Shaumyan, Kirovakan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Leninakanskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 737. The total number of eligible voters was 194,020; 177,299 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 167,125 for and 10,122 against; there were 52 invalid ballot papers. **Arutyunyan**, Suren Gurgenovich, CPSU member, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Sevanskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 738. The total number of eligible voters was 270,024; 231,596 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 202,421 for and

29,175 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Voskanyan**, Grant Mushegovich, CPSU member, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Echmiadzinskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 739. The total number of eligible voters was 319,002; 237,434 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 232,687 for and 4,740 against; there were 7 invalid ballot papers. **Paldzhyan**, Vazgen Abramovich, Catholicos of All Armenians Vazgen I, nonparty person, Echmiadzin City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevamski-Leninskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 385. The total number of eligible voters was 36,974; 23,523 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 11,796 for and 10,481 against; there were 1,246 invalid ballot papers. **Salakhyan**, German Sarkisovich, CPSU member, leader of an instrument makers' team at the "Armelektromash" Production Association, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Promyshlenny National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 386. The total number of eligible voters was 70,285; 43,157 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 21,594 for and 19,661 against; there were 1,902 invalid ballot papers. **Usyan**, Samvel Vazgenovich, CPSU member, instrument controller at the "Nairit" Science and production Association, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Spandaryanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 387. The total number of eligible voters was 44,477; 24,377 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 12,200 for and 10,818 against; there were 1,359 invalid ballot papers. **Yenokyan**, Goarik Agabekovna, CPSU member, general director of the "Garun" Sewn Goods Production Association, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 388. The total number of eligible voters was 55,510; 34,771 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 22,777 for and 11,982 against; there were 12 invalid ballot papers. **Minasbekyan**, Mikhail Sergeyevich, CPSU member, first secretary of the Yerevan City Armenian Communist Party Committee, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Imeni 26 Kommissarov National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 389. The total number of eligible voters was 61,187; 35,916 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 33,751 for and 2,080 against; there were 85 invalid ballot papers. **Khandzhyan**, Grigor Sepukhovich, nonparty person, USSR people's artist, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Mashtotsskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 390. The total number of eligible voters was 73,998; 45,852 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 44,125 for and 1,665 against; there were 62

invalid ballot papers. **Dovlatyan**, Frunzik Vaginakovich, CPSU member, acting professor at the Armenian Pedagogical Institute, movie director at the "Armenfilm" Movie Studio, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Shaumyanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 391. The total number of eligible voters was 107,807; 68,216 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 39,072 for and 26,781 against; there were 2,363 invalid ballot papers. **Arutyunyan**, Elmir Tatulovich, CPSU member, leader of an instrument makers' team at the "Elektropribor" Production Association, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yerevanskiy-Myasnikyanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 392. The total number of eligible voters was 86,892; 47,941 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 45,975 for and 1,948 against; there were 18 invalid ballot papers. **Ambartsumyan**, Sergey Aleksandrovich, CPSU member, rector of the Yerevan State University, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Leninakanskiy-Moskovskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 395. The total number of eligible voters was 32,372; 29,413 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 26,604 for and 2,790 against; there were 19 invalid ballot papers. **Oganesyan**, Rafik Gevorgovich, nonparty member, bricklayer of the "Lenstroy" Trust No 46 Construction Administration, Leninakan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Leninakanskiy-Shirakskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 396. The total number of eligible voters was 44,464; 36,685 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 34,958 for and 1,727 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Surkov**, Mikhail Semenovich, CPSU member, serviceman, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Kirovakanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 397. The total number of eligible voters was 41,673; 23,586 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 14,447 for and 9,111 against; there were 28 invalid ballot papers. **Grigoryan**, Nyuton Arushanovich, CPSU member, first secretary of Kirovakan Armenian Communist Party City Committee, Kirovakan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Gugarkskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 398. The total number of eligible voters was 42,940; 38,690 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 36,220 for and 2,460 against; there were 10 invalid ballot papers. **Muradyan**, Norik Grigoryevich, CPSU member, first secretary of Spitakskiy Armenian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Spitak City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Abovyanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 399. The total number of eligible voters was 70,583; 43,468 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 28,186 for and 12,899 against; there were 2,383 invalid ballot papers. **Pashyan**, Stepa Andranikovich, CPSU member, mechanical plant regulator, Abovyan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Araratskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 400. The total number of eligible voters was 57,793; 45,457 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 32,626 for and 11,635 against; there were 1,196 invalid ballot papers. **Vardanyan**, Rafik Petrosovich, CPSU member, chairman of the board of Araratskiy Rayon's Ararat Village collective farm [kolkhoz] named for Shaumyan, Ararat Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Artashatskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 401. The total number of eligible voters was 64,619; 54,357 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 53,919 for and 438 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Galstyan**, Samvel Surenovich, CPSU member, chairman of the board of Artashatskiy Rayon's Kakhrashen Village kolkhoz, Kakhrashen Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Artikskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 402. The total number of eligible voters was 69,939; 65,250 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 50,042 for and 14,335 against; there were 873 invalid ballot papers. **Noroyan**, Ashot Gaykovich, CPSU member, leader of a slab-cutting machine operators' team at "Artiktuf" Production Association, Artik City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Akhuryanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 403. The total number of eligible voters was 47,245; 45,964 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 45,534 for and 430 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Galoyan**, Galust Anushavanovich, CPSU member, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Ashtarakskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 404. The total number of eligible voters was 50,059; 41,864 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 41,148 for and 713 against; there were 3 invalid ballot papers. **Ambartsumyan**, Viktor Amazaspovich, CPSU member, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Vardenisskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 405. The total number of eligible voters was 32,987; 31,660 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 25,204 for and 6,125 against; there were 331 invalid ballot papers. **Kolpakova**, Nyura Zakharovna, member of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, milkmaid on the Krasnoselskiy State Farm [sovkhoz], Krasnoselsk Settlement, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Kafanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 406. The total number of eligible voters was 59,170; 52,810 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 50,820 for and 1,984 against; there were 6 invalid ballot papers. **Badamyants**, Valeriy Georgiyevich, CPSU member, chairman of the Armenian SSR KGB, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Yekhegnadzorskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 407. The total number of eligible voters was 53,986; 51,488 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 28,370 for and 22,199 against; there were 919 invalid ballot papers. **Markaryan**, Sanam Mushegovna, CPSU member, teacher at Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayon's Gladzor Village secondary school, Yekhegnadzor Settlement, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Idzhevanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 408. The total number of eligible voters was 66,839; 59,734 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 33,417 for and 25,684 against; there were 633 invalid ballot papers. **Mkrtumyan**, Gragat Tigranovich, CPSU member, chairman of Shamshadinskiy Rayon's Norashen Village kolkhoz, Norashen Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Imeni Kamo National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 409. The total number of eligible voters was 60,518; 54,961 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 53,445 for and 1,516 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Lobov**, Oleg Ivanovich, CPSU member, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Yerevan City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Martuninskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 410. The total number of eligible voters was 43,128; 34,619 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 24,667 for and 9,328 against; there were 624 invalid ballot papers. **Arutyunyan**, Avetik Beniaminovich, CPSU member, installation worker at the "Agrostroy-7" Trust No 2 mobile mechanized column, Verin Getashen Village, Martuninskiy Rayon, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Nairyskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 411. The total number of eligible voters was 75,338; 59,236 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 32,284 for and 26,229 against; there were 723 invalid ballot papers. **Muradyan**, Vartanush Aramovna, CPSU member, worker at the "Gofrotara" Factory, Masisskiy Rayon, Masis Settlement, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Oktemberianskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 412. The total number of eligible voters was 86,133; 70,375 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 42,006 for and 27,845 against; there were 524 invalid ballot papers. **Zakharyan**, Valya Zavenovna, CPSU member, vegetable grower on Oktemberianskiy Rayon's Aykavan Village kolkhoz, Aykavan Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Razdanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 413. The total number of eligible voters was 66,552; 51,199 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 28,615 for and 20,452 against; there were 2,127 invalid ballot papers. **Oganesyan**, Samvel Vidokovich, CPSU member, lathe and drill operator at the "Razdanmash" Production Association, Kakhsi Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Stepanavanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 414. The total number of eligible voters was 42,112; 35,432 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 33,219 for and 2,213 against; there were no invalid ballot papers. **Zolnikov**, Fedor Fedorovich, CPSU member, stock unit mechanization engineer with the Kalininskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, Kalinino City, was elected USSR people's deputy.

Tumanyanskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 415. The total number of eligible voters was 58,945; 49,325 participated in the voting; the votes cast were 29,552 for and 19,037 against; there were 736 invalid ballot papers. **Simonyan**, Valerik Vaganovich, CPSU member, machine operator on Noyemberianskiy Rayon's Kokhbskiy Sovkhoz, Kokhb Village, was elected USSR people's deputy.

In three electoral okrugs—Yerevanskiy-Sovetskiy Territorial Okrug No 734, where **Mikayelyan**, Aleksandr Lvovich, director of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Yerevan Branch of the All-Union Scientific Center for Surgery, was running; Yerevanskiy-Sovetskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 393, where **Kurginyan**, Feliks Aramaisovich, instrument maker at the "Nork Plant and **Papovyan**, Svetlana Yakovlevna, chief nurse at the Yerevan City First Aid Hospital, were running; and Yerevanskiy-Zeytunskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 394, where **Baroyan**, Yuriy Nagapetovich, director of the Yerevan K. Marx Polytechnic Institute Intersector Institute for the Improvement of Cadres' Qualifications; **Galstyan**, Susanna Andranikovna, teacher at Yerevan's No 125 secondary school; **Oganesyan**, Rachiya Karapetovich, chairman of the Armenian Writers Union Board; **Simonyan**, Karen Aramovich, deputy chief editor of the journal VERATSNVATS AYASTAN; and **Khachatryan**, Levon Vagarshakovich, lathe operator at the "Tekhnosnastka" Production Association, were running—the elections were deemed null and void in view of the fact that less than half the voters on the electoral roll participated in them.

In one electoral okrug—Echmiadzinskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 416, where two candidates, **Gabrielyan**, Seda Khristoforovna, vegetable grower on Echmiadzinskiy Rayon's Amberd Village kolkhoz, and **Khachatryan**, Oganes Armenakovich, director of the Echmiadzin sovkhoz named for V.I. Lenin, were running—neither was elected since neither received the necessary number of voters' votes.

In accordance with Article 61 of the USSR Law "On Elections of USSR People's Deputies" repeat elections will be held in these okrugs.

Obkom First Secretary Election Defeat Discussed
18000758 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by N. Chulikhin, Ivanovo: "Against Official Position"]

[Text] Many voters voted against official position, making a choice between the obkom first secretary and a rank and file worker. In the heat of the pre-electoral campaign, I proposed to Ivanovo Party obkom first secretary M. Knyazyuk that he publish his candidate's platform on the pages of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. "Thank you for the suggestion," he said. "But I cannot accept. My opponent in the election is a working man. I would not want to belittle his role...."

And now, as the outcome of the votes are tallied, and it became clear that in this rivalry, the victor was brigadier fitter-welder Aleksandr Iosifovich Strelkov of the "Avtokran" production association, I recall Mikhail Aleksandrovich's refusal and try to put together the situation through its burning tracks.

There can only be joy that the time has come when a rank and file production worker can compete with a major party leader as an equal and even win! This is true democracy in action. Democracy born of restructuring. And without a doubt, I am united with those who are sending their congratulations to the workers' deputy.

But how did it come to be that the obkom first secretary, reputed to be an advocate of economic and social reform, did not receive the necessary support. The answer is far from simple. The candidates' pre-electoral campaigns became overly complicated. It laid bare not only the difference in views of the candidates themselves, which is to be expected, but above all in the root of the opposite attitude of a significant portion of the electorate not to Knyazyuk or Strelkov themselves, but to the positions which they hold.

I remember the pre-electoral meeting held at the "Strom-mashina" plant in Kokhma. When one of the workers named the candidacy of M. Knyazyuk, there were objections in the audience: "There is no reason for the obkom first secretary to have a deputy's seat. He has enough power as it is!" "Enough already with electing bureaucrats as deputies!"

Later, I asked a woman whose voice "against" sounded especially stubborn whether she knew how much Mikhail Aleksandrovich had done for the the oblast during his tenure as first secretary? Did she know him as a leader, as a person?

"No, I don't know," honestly stated L. Filippova, a teacher at the plant's kindergarten. "On the other hand, I know very well what kind of person his predecessor, Klyuyev, was, what kind of 'legacy' he left. That's why I don't want to nominate the first secretary for deputy."

Many, many people came to the hall for the voting with just such a mind-set against official position, in my view. This is exactly what was governing fitters of the "Avtokran" production association V. Kulikov and S. Ivanov, nurse T. Kuchina and others on 26 March. The reasoning was similar: a working man is closer to us, more accessible. We will always be able to turn to him. But we won't get near the obkom first secretary with our troubles.

But there is, after all, a somewhat more important criterion: the competence of the deputy, his actual opportunities. Here is the opinion of one more voter, V. Vagin, the head of the pattern shop of the Ivanovskiy machine-building production association [ISPO].

"I voted for Knyazyuk because I feel that the USSR people's deputies should be people educated in all respects, judicially, politically, economically. They should understand social issues. Why? Because, after all, this is the Soviet parliament. In it, they won't only have to listen and vote, but study economic issues. Can this be done by, say, a milkmaid or a lathe operator? I doubt it."

The judgment, I must say, is debatable, overly categorical. And it is far from isolated.

What is the objective criterion of election? The candidate's program. Why was it that at the pre-electoral meetings, it frequently was not a sober analysis of the program which was raised, but a preconception with regard to the representatives of power? The Ivanovites experienced the strong pressure of a bureaucratic apparatus for many years. Ringing reports had replaced concrete actions. The chief instrument of the organization was the order, administrative pressure. And if someone were bold enough to oppose the arbitrary rule, he was simply removed from the path. As a result, the oblast wallowed in problems, and those who managed to pull the wool over our eyes and make their own career at others' expense were bound for promotion.

Can one really go this way without leaving a trail? Thus, it is not difficult to understand people's caution. It has sunk deep into their brains: a leader is the same as a bureaucrat, and a first secretary is a bureaucrat twice over. People stubbornly did not want to make note of the fact that after a prolonged gap, the oblast started to steadily fulfill the plans in introducing housing; the pace of school and hospital construction grew. There is actual movement in the resolution of the foodstuffs problem.

"It could be that that is the case," said ISPO lathe operator A. Korotkov. "But I see one thing: it hasn't gotten any better yet. Take the shortage of soap and

laundry detergent. When they asked Knyazyuk, he began to explain: there isn't any for this and that reason. We're going to do this and that about it, but Strelkov simply answered, 'I don't know why this happened, but we must issue ration cards so that everyone will have enough.'"

"But that's not a solution for the problem, objected brigadier A. Solov'yev. "That is our system of leveling, and on the very lowest level!"

No, I hardly mean to say that there are not problems in the oblast, the bill for which can and should be sent directly to the obkom first secretary. They exist. They must not be forgotten. Yet behind the "functionaries" efforts at denial there often lurks complete indifference to what is happening.

"Why did I cast my vote for Strelkov, and not Knyazyuk? I don't know. It's all the same to me, who I vote for," honestly stated Kukarino village sales clerk A. Petrovicheva.

And ISPO operator A. Dedov was even more categorical:

"I didn't participate in the election at all. Why? There's not much use in it."

Such a civic position. Full of disappointment? Perhaps, if we compare it with yesterday's realities. Today this position is perceived in a completely different light—as social dependency. And I feel that there are not isolated individuals of this type, but thousands. And across the country, I think, millions.

In connection with this, we could perhaps reproach M. Knyazyuk's proxies and the entire ideological apparatus of the oblast; if they did not approach everyone, if they did not arouse trust in incipient restructuring in their hearts, it means that they carried out the position and propaganda work poorly. Perhaps, had there not been the "ticklishness" of the pre-electoral situation, when the obkom first secretary had been forced to announce his unwarranted modesty. Mikhail Aleksandrovich gave his proxies clear orders: no controversy in advertising. The most important thing, which he steadfastly maintained during the meetings with voters, were careful judgments and realistic promises. How easy it would have been to say in one village settlement: I will do everything to allow you to get natural gas—if not this year, then next year. And if I am elected deputy, the problem will be solved even more quickly. But M. Knyazyuk said directly:

"We will not manage to bring natural gas to settlements during this five-year plan. And whether you elect me deputy or not, we will have to deal with this all the same."

This is the response of a candidate for deputy who did not win, but was honest. Realistic. Such a line of oblast party leaders merits approval.

In summing up the results of the pre-electoral struggle of a rank and file worker and a party obkom first secretary, a main conclusion may be drawn, one characteristic of many other electoral okrugs. The electoral campaign became an inestimable school for the growth of the political self-realization of the masses. Yet receiving the right to freely manifest one's will is only one necessary, but far from sufficient condition for bringing democratic transformation into life. The main thing is how to utilize the rights guaranteed by laws. And here, both trying to resemble a blind kitten and becoming intoxicated on glasnost and democracy are equally harmful. Deeds and only deeds must be the measure of a person's worth, independent of whatever position he holds.

Colonel General Nechayev Discusses Elections

AU1304141289 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian
11 Apr 89 p 4

[Interview with Colonel General Viktor Nechayev, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Army and Navy, by Igor Volozhanin, "NOVOSTI military observer," especially for NARODNA ARMIYA: "Mandates of Confidence in Military,"—date and place not given]

[Text] Some 76 representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy have been elected so far as USSR people's deputies. Colonel General Viktor Nechayev, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Army and Navy and member of the Central Election Commission, comments on the election results:

[Volozhanin] If you do not object, let us begin our conversation about the elections for people's deputies with statistical data.

[Nechayev] I would like to explain something before we discuss the figures. Not all candidacies of military personnel were proposed by military collectives. The social basis was significantly broader. It included many military collectives, industrial enterprises, collective farms [kolkhozes], state farms [sovkhozes], and educational establishments. Generally speaking, this is how the situation with the election of representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy is: Some 25 persons were nominated by the public organizations, and 22 of them were elected as deputies. Some 96 military were nominated by the territorial and national-territorial districts, and three of them withdrew from the election. Some 56 of the 93 candidates were elected. Thus, the final balance is 76 military elected as deputies out of 121 candidates, and I think that this is not a bad result.

Among the elected military there are two marshals of the USSR; three Air Force marshals; 43 generals and admirals; 25 officers, seven of them junior officers; two employees of the Soviet Army; and one cadet. However, these are not the final results. They will be published

after the runoffs in 276 election districts and repeat elections in 199 election districts. Consequently, the number of people's deputies among the USSR military could raise.

[Voložhanin] Such a "colorful" personality as Colonel General Volkogonov, commander in chief of the USSR troops in Germany, was not elected. There were various opinions on this matter. Some foreign commentators thought that this shows the decreased authority our Armed Forces enjoy in society. What could you say about this?

[Nechayev] The elections showed that the authority of the military remains as high as it was in the past. The fact that many military candidates in the territorial districts won against their opponents, some of whom obviously were authoritative civilian representatives, speaks for itself. If one assess such unprecedented elections as the present as a general picture and not as separate facts, it is possible to make the following conclusion: The people assessed the merits of the civil and social position, which the military demonstrated in the process of restructuring. They vigilantly guard the achievements of socialism and implement their international duty. The participation of the military in overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy, the earthquake in Armenia, and in the preparations for the forthcoming reduction and reorganization of the Armed Forces have been noted by all.

As far as those who "lost" are considered, you can judge for yourself: Col Gen Volkogonov had 11 "opponents," who are as famous as he is. If the results could be termed a "defeat," then it was a totally honorable one. I could say the same about the other military candidates, who "did not succeed" for many reasons. As a rule, those were objective reasons, which evoked understanding.

[Voložhanin] One noticed that many civilian candidates for people's deputies, along with other proposals in their election programs, also proposed to conduct a major reform in the Army and Navy, a significant reduction of defense expenditures, changes in the military service system, expanding glasnost in the military area, and so forth. As far the military candidates are considered, one noticed that they were "more modest" in everything related to those issues that disturb many people.

[Nechayev] According to my information, I can say that this is not fully correct.

Some civilian candidates made proposals related to transformations in the sphere of the defense build up. At first glance some of them seemed rather attractive. However, are all of them noncontroversial and, above all, realistic? I think that most of them were not. In addition, much of what was proposed has already been

reflected in the decisions of the party and the government on reducing the Armed Forces and defense expenditures. Other proposals have already been implemented, such as the one not to call up students for military service before the completion of their studies.

Simultaneously, one can cite many examples about many new and original proposals of the military candidates, which merit not only the attention of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Therefore, things must be presented not in terms of courage or modesty, but in terms of correctly and competently posing the issues, including the military ones. We hope that the people's deputies, who were elected by the USSR Army and Navy, will prove with their work in the higher organ of power that they are capable of solving both defense and other issues in a statesmanlike manner and from the positions of the new political thinking.

[Voložhanin] Now that the bridge to the future has been constructed we would like to clarify a specific point: The people's deputies that were elected include the head of the General Staff, the commander of a unit in the Odessa Military District, the commander of the Navy, and a cadet. In principle, as deputies, they have equal prerogatives, but at the same time different official and service positions. Will they be able to implement their election programs and opinions with equal effectiveness?

[Nechayev] Of course. The deputy seats of the head of the General Staff and the unit commanders are equal.

Politburo Meeting Reviews Gorbachev Cuba, UK Trip
PM1404114389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report on the 13 April session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The progress of the working out of a draft law of the USSR on local self-government and local economy was discussed at a meeting of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee 13 April. It was noted during the discussion that the provisions formulated in the draft law are aimed at the further development of socialist democracy, restoration of real sovereignty to local soviets of people's deputies, and enhancement of their role as representative bodies of state authority combining, coordinating, and directing the activity of the entire local self-management system. The range of questions exclusively within the power of the soviets has been considerably broadened; the concept of the local economy, its composition, and functions has been treated in a new way; and the foundations have been laid for reinforcing the financial base of self-management.

It was deemed expedient to formulate the draft law taking into account remarks made at the Politburo meeting and to send it to union republics, ministries, and

agencies. Later, taking into account the proposals received, the commission is to submit the draft law to the consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet, bearing in mind that after the first reading it will be put to country-wide discussion.

The Politburo of the Central Committee discussed questions of the further strengthening of the control of workers over the functioning of enterprises of trade, public catering, and services. It was noted that worker control by trade unions, coordinating their activity with other controlling bodies, and being vigorously supported by local soviets and the public is called upon to assume the main role in the system of control in these branches, to become an influential force in combating negative phenomena in the sphere of distribution, and in practical implementation of the principles of social justice.

The draft provision on workers' control by trade unions, which was discussed by the public in a preliminary way is to be referred for consideration by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet so that the legal status of worker control, its rights and duties, can be determined legislatively. The central committees of union republic Communist parties and local party committees have been instructed to aid trade unions in organizing worker control and regard it as a most important political matter that directly affects working people's interests.

The Politburo endorsed the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's official friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba, meetings with the Cuban people, talks with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba signed during the visit. These are important events in the development of Soviet-Cuban relations and showed the community of stands of both parties and countries on key problems of world developments.

An understanding about the need to enhance the effectiveness of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in every area, above all in the economy, was reached during the talks. The atmosphere of openness and mutual confidence at the talks has become another sign of the durability of bonds linking the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The visit to Cuba emphasized the importance that the Soviet Union attaches to the growing role of Latin America in international affairs. It made it possible to coordinate approaches to questions of political settlement of regional conflicts, especially in Central America and the south of Africa; cancellation of the foreign debt of developing countries; and the solution of other global problems. The Politburo determined the order of consolidating political results of the visit and implementation of the agreements achieved.

The Politburo discussed the results of Gorbachev's official visit to Great Britain. It was noted that the entire atmosphere of the reception accorded to the Soviet delegation and substantive and frank talks with Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet members consolidated the basis of relations between the two countries. The sphere of confidence, mutual understanding, and the possibility of constructive interaction in world and European politics widened. There was an in-depth comparison of the opinions on problems of national and universal security which can be achieved by lessening armed confrontation, by disarmament, recognition of the right of peoples to free choice, the primacy of common human values, internationalization of the problems having the bearing on the entire world community, and deideologization of inter-state relations.

The stands of the two countries differ substantially on a number of major issues, above all, as regards the assessment of the role of nuclear weapons in present-day conditions, the concept of "nuclear deterrence," modernization of nuclear armaments, and some other matters.

The similarity between the approaches of the USSR and Great Britain to the solution of Europe's international and political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian problems in the mainstream of the implementation of the ideas of the final document of the Vienna meeting was manifested during the talks in London. A large degree of mutual understanding was established in the matter of political settlement of regional conflicts.

The results of the Soviet-Irish summit talks were analyzed. They confirmed the similarity of positions on many major problems of contemporary international relations and the striving of the leaderships of both countries to continue promoting to the utmost the development of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Ireland.

The meeting also showed the existence of potential Soviet-Irish political interaction based on respect for the principles of equality, freedom of choice, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Leningrad 'Democratic Union' Criticized
PM1404121589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p3

[Article by correspondent N. Volynskiy: "Devious Move, or What the 'Democratic Union' Is Calling for"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Leningrad—"I have heard that activists from the so-called 'Democratic Union' have launched a storm of activity in our city. I would like to know what their aims are and their methods of work." This question was asked by M. Khomyakov, a war and labor veteran from Leningrad.

At the beginning of December last year, a group of Leningrad writers sent a letter to the city prosecutor's office and also to the editorial offices of IZVESTIYA

and LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, containing a protest against the searches carried out in the apartments of five Leningraders—R. Yevdokimov, Ye. Podoltseva, Yu. Rybakov, A. Skobov, and V. Terekhov. The authors of the letter were particularly indignant at the fact that this had been done in connection with the institution of criminal proceedings against these people under Article 70 of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Criminal Code (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda).

However, the letter was not printed. In January, it was published in Paris, in the emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL, which, to judge by its articles, feels no particular love for the USSR and the restructuring taking place in our country. The letter was also reprinted by the journal POSEV, which is published in the FRG.

The letter says: "We are not acquainted with these people (R. Yevdokimov, Ye. Podoltseva, Yu. Rybakov, A. Skobov, and V. Terekhov) and do not know specifically what kind of material was being sought and what was found, but the 'Democratic Union' documents which have fallen into our hands—and some of the aforementioned people belong to this union—have convinced us that ideological struggle is the issue here. But the criminal prosecution of ideological opponents creates martyrs for an idea...."

The letter contains points which, in our view, are totally indisputable. It is no secret that Article 70 of the Criminal Code has compromised itself, as have the people who have applied it irresponsibly and unthinkingly. It has provided the scope for abuse of power and blatant arbitrariness and has often served as an instrument of political reprisal against people critical of the real state of affairs.

A natural outcome of the restructuring process was the recently published USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Introduction of Amendments and Addenda to the USSR Law 'On Criminal Liability for State Crimes' and Some Other USSR Legislation." Consequently, the actions of the people referred to in the letter by the Leningrad writers—despite the fact that they are seen as criminally liable under the new decree also—must be appraised on the basis of the legislation in effect at that time.

One would like to believe that they, these actions, were not known to the authors of the letter, although a great deal could have been gleaned from the local press, television and radio broadcasts, and those same "Democratic Union" documents that are distributed around Leningrad without hindrance. What I should point out is this: Proceedings have been instituted not against any organization or formation, but in connection with specific people and events well known in the city on the Neva.

It would be interesting to know what kind of attitude the authors of the letter would take to the slogan "Kill a Communist!"; to appeals to arrange accidents and explosions on railroads and at chemical combines and nuclear power plants for political ends; to the endless procession of persistently provoked clashes and fights with the militia.

The list could go on for some time. The sources of this information, as I have said, are perfectly accessible. But obviously the time has come to speak out not just in relation to specific events, but about the organization as a whole which calls itself "a party opposed to the totalitarian regime" and "a political opponent of the CPSU."

There is no point pretending that we are dealing with mischievous youths here. It is time to admit the realities: The "Democratic Union" ("DU") is a proper organization, with its own program, organizational principles, statutes, membership rules, monetary fund, printed publications, and foreign ties. As far as the Leningrad branch is concerned, it has about 100 overt members. But there are also clandestine, conspiratorial members, whose responsibility it is to carry out recruiting work in army units and military schools, because the "DU," as its own documents make clear, has far-reaching aims. True, the "DU" leaders recently decided to abandon the institution of secret members. However, sociologists who are studying the actions of the union believe that this step is an obvious camouflage maneuver.

There is good reason to discuss terminology here. The "DU" calls itself an "opposition" party. How should we interpret the word "opposition" today? It comes from the Latin word meaning "contraposition." There is clearly no point in reminding you that the process of social movement and development is impossible without a struggle of opposite principles. I believe that the concept of "opposition" should be rehabilitated in its primordial, philosophical sense. After all, the idea was expressed, for example, at the 19th party conference that the press in our country can and must, under a one-party system, play the role of socialist opposition.

The period of restructuring has provided a considerable number of examples of success with this kind of opposition. Take, for example, the abolition of the project to divert the northern rivers. However, the "DU" platform has nothing in common with such an expression of public opinion.

Becoming acquainted with the declaration, program, statute, and other documents of the "DU" circulated in Leningrad, you feel mounting consternation. It is perfectly obvious that the union has borrowed two-thirds and possibly even more of its ideas from... the CPSU! Regarding human rights, political and economic reform, questions of education and culture, relations with the church, your impression is this: The people who compiled these documents took the material of the 27th

CPSU Congress and the 19th party conference, surrounded themselves with the central newspapers and journals, lifted passages from them, and thereby produced the "DU" program. The latter contains freedom from administrative methods of leadership, pluralism, an economy free of bureaucratic diktat, the development of the cooperative movement, the collective contract, lease system, and so on and so forth.

However, believe me, this is a screen, a mask. The real aim of the "DU," as, once again, its own documents make clear, is to remove the CPSU from the political arena and totally change the social system. Any methods are acceptable for this purpose, including acts of civil disobedience and a general political strike. Members of the Leningrad branch of the "DU" have also discussed in total seriousness the possibility of an armed seizure of power at their meetings. Some members of the union have openly called for the creation of combat groups and are trying to recruit military servicemen for this purpose.

And, as a result of all this: Constant conflict with the authorities, clashes with the militia, and appeals not only for political reprisals against Communists, but physical reprisals also. What kind of opposition is this, in the normal sense of the word? As we can see, we are dealing with unbridled extremism.

However, the "DU" has not even come up with anything original in this respect either. The idea of "urgently eliminating" the CPSU was not born on Leningrad soil or Moscow soil.

One of the people referred to in the letter of the Leningrad writers, R. Yevdokimov, is not formally a member of the "DU." However, he is involved in virtually all of its events and gives it organizational and agitation assistance. Yevdokimov is an official member and Leningrad representative of the so-called "International Human Rights Society." The bulletin ARGUMENTY I FAKTY wrote of this "society": "The International Human Rights Society is well known for its ties with West German and American special services, purposefully uses these ties for subversive activity against the USSR, and operates in close contact with the anti-Soviet organization, the People's Labor Alliance."

Let us recall the aims of the "People's Labor Alliance [NTS] of Russian Solidarists," quoting from their journal POSEV. In virtually every issue of this publication the NTS recalls that it is struggling to remove the existing regime in the USSR, and that NTS groups in our country operate underground, disseminate literature and flyers, and recruit reliable people for the work. R. Yevdokimov received POSEV at home direct by fax. The NTS directive documents were used by "DU" members in drawing up the part of the "Package of Documents" concerning methods of combating the CPSU and the socialist state.

In March last year POSEV published the article "Restructuring and the Political Opposition." It stated, in particular: "In Russia it is necessary, above all, to carry out a fundamental reform of paramount importance—essentially, removing the Communist Party from power. That should be the exclusive goal of the all-Russian political opposition."

Things, as they say, all fell into place. The aims of the "NTS" and the "DU" coincided. State security workers established that there was a connection, both direct and indirect, between Western special services' activities aimed at torpedoing restructuring, and the work of the "DU." How could we fail to pay attention to this? We put that question to the letter writers indignant about the unjust actions against R. Yevdokimov and his compatriots from the "DU."

We note that this organization contains people with different views on the struggle against the CPSU and its current course. There are "radicals" and "moderates." One of these "moderates" is the A. Skobov mentioned in the writers' letter. Here is the statement he made quite recently in POSEV once again: "I do not share a number of NTS ideological premises, but I consider the members of this organization, who are waging a heroic struggle against Bolshevik tyranny, to be my comrades and am always ready to act with them. We have a common cause. If I am arrested I will consider myself a prisoner of war. A war is a war!"

The "DU" particularly concentrates its attacks on the work and character of V.I. Lenin. The idea is obvious: It is Lenin's legacy that guides the CPSU's current course. Not for nothing do Western opponents of restructuring state that it is necessary to decouple V.I. Lenin from Gorbachev!

Incidentally, the "DU" organ—the samizdat journal DEMOKRATICHESKAYA OPPOZITSIYA—is quite eloquent on this point. After the scandal following its publication of vile poems and articles about V.I. Lenin, the journal made the political maneuver of declaring itself independent. This step was aimed to impress simpletons: The journal continues to be compiled by "DU" members, and they write its articles. Here is how one of the journal's editors defines its approach: "DEMOKRATICHESKAYA OPPOZITSIYA is an anti-Leninist, anticommunist journal."

Nonetheless, the facts remain the same: The activities of this extremist organization have the sympathies of a certain number of Leningraders. To some extent the attention given to "DU" actions can be explained by dissatisfaction with the slow pace of restructuring or the half-hearted way certain measures have been carried out. Yes, there have been shortcomings in the laws that have been adopted, and practice is revealing more and more problems. It has to be said that even we Communists sometimes fail to set the best of examples. But only an

innocent would expect success to come straightaway out of the blue, or that there would be no ups and downs, no mistakes on this new and hitherto unknown road.

It is hard to forget one rally when, to approving roars from claqueurs, calls were voiced by "DU" members for the removal of the CPSU and the dismemberment of the USSR. The organizers of this event included Yu. Nestorov and A. Alekseyev, both Communists and leaders of the popular and outwardly loyal "Restructuring" Club in Leningrad. The calls to pin Stalin's crimes on the whole party and the insulting commentaries on the USSR Constitution met with loud approval. Everyone was allowed to speak...except Communists. One did, however, manage to take the floor and try to disagree with what had been said, but he was shouted down.

Before the end A. Alekseyev made a statement. On what? To say that Communists do not share antirestructuring views? Wrong. He stated that this entire orgy had been held... wholly within the guidelines of the USSR Constitution. Not for nothing, clearly. V. Terekhov, one of the "DU" leaders, said in conversation with me and my LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA colleague I. Losev that his organization intends to contact none other than the "Restructuring" Club and A. Alekseyev for further political consultations.

So who are these people straining at the leash for power today and embarked on the road of extremism? I do not intend to make a full analysis of their personalities. But facts from the biographies of individual "DU" leaders speak volumes. Long before embarking on the path of "democratic" struggle, V. Terekhov, member of the "DU" Coordinating Council, appeared in court. In 1972, with his friend O. Abdulla-Zade, he robbed an apartment and had to do time. And he is an experienced crook: he has carried out robberies on trains, too. V. Pershkhalo, treasurer of the "DU" Coordinating Council, has also run afoul of the law in his time. He was sentenced for extortion, embezzlement, and currency operations. Architect Yu. Rybakov's criminal stock-in-trade was different. Instead of banal robberies, he vandalized monuments, causing damage to the city of R13,000. His "DU" colleagues claim he did this in the heat of the political struggle, and wrote "freedom-loving" slogans on sculptures and facades of old buildings. But I am sure that if Rybakov were to scrawl "God Save the Queen!" on Nelson's Column in London he'd find himself in hot water. The British—citizens of a country whose democratic traditions impress many—would not let such disrespect for a monument go unpunished.

It should now be clear just what a disservice the writers of the letter published in RUSSKAYA MYSL and POSEV defending certain "DU" "figures" have done to our society and to themselves.

Today even those who consider themselves fervent advocates of the "DU" have started turning away from it. Having seen for themselves the wrongheadedness of the union's aims and the unscrupulousness of some of its "leaders," around 20 percent of "DU" members have broken with the organization recently.

It was quite natural to expect that radical and extremist movements would appear in society in the course of restructuring. There is nothing unusual about that. The need to defend restructuring and glasnost in law is another matter. Society must have guarantees against extremism. In drafting the law on social organizations and their status, it is necessary to stipulate both the right to opposition and legislative initiative, and the direct prohibition of activities by extremist formations such as the "DU," which are liable to do restructuring immense harm.

As for the criminal case brought by the KGB Administration, I am sure that it will be conducted in strict accordance with the law and the principles of a rule-of-law state which our Communist Party has proclaimed and is pursuing.

Unofficial Groups Protest New Censorship Decree
AU1404125289 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (AFP)—Soviet authorities have moved to block publication of a Soviet journal under the pretext of a new government decree which provides for heavy penalties for "public insults or the discrediting of" state bodies or officials, journalists of the monthly charged here Friday.

A representative of an unofficial reform movement, the Democratic Perestroyka Club, meanwhile announced that his club had adopted a resolution calling on deputies elected to the new Congress of People's Deputies to demand the decree's amendment at the first session of the new parliament next month.

Andrey Fadin [name as received] told a news conference at the offices of the monthly TWENTIETH CENTURY AND PEACE that the club's resolution was sent to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet which issued last Saturday's decree and to "progressive deputies" in the new 2,250-seat Congress.

The decree, made public amid a wave of nationalist unrest in the southern republic of Georgia, notably provides for fines and jail terms of up to 10 years for such offences as "kindling inter-ethnic or racial hostilities", and for insulting public bodies or officials.

Gleb Pavlovsky [name as received], a journalist with TWENTIETH CENTURY AND PEACE, an organ of the Soviet Peace Committee, told the news conference

that the monthly had been placed under direct control of the state censor Glavlit after publishing "Live Not by Lies" by exiled Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn last month.

In its April edition, the journal wanted to publish a document it planned to send to the London session of the Vienna follow-up conference on human rights, announcing the creation of a "Vienna" monitoring group to ensure that the Soviet Union lived up to its commitments in the East-West accord signed last month.

The London session is scheduled from April 18-May 12.

But Mr. Pavlovsky [name as received] said that Glavlit and the "party apparatus" had applied pressure to stop publication. "They are using the decree for ideological repression," he said. "The censorship has worked as the April edition has so far not been published."

Mr. Fadin [name as received] expressed concern that the new decree would gag the "hundreds" of independent newspapers which had operated with the tacit approval of the authorities since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power four years ago.

"The decree is a blow against the independent papers to legally repress them," he said. The move by the authorities meant that if a minister or party official was criticised in an article, the author could now be pursued under the law.

He added that it was the government's right to issue decrees to amend the penal code, "but this is an instrument of political repression, and nothing to do with criminal repression."

The journalists present at the news conference also expressed concern that the decree could be used to prevent reporting of the situation in the strife-torn southern republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, now all three under curfew.

They noted that the organ of the Communist Youth league in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, was pulped on Wednesday before it could report details of the Army dispersal of Sunday's nationalist demonstration, which left 19 people dead.

"The Trans-Caucasus is now virtually a forbidden theme for the press," Mr. Pavlovskiy said.

Minister of Urals Construction Bashilov Retires
LD0504144289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov of his duties as USSR minister of construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions in connection with his retirement on pension.

Minister of Light Industries Klyuyev Retires
LD1404160289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vladimir Klyuyev of his duties as USSR minister of light industry in connection with his retirement.

Kirghizia Hit by Earthquake; No Casualties
LD1504104489 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] Frunze, Kirghizia, April 15 TASS—An earthquake measuring five points shook the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kirghizia at 2:57 A.M. Moscow time Saturday.

According to a report from the Kirghizian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Seismology, the epicentre was located in the spurs of the Moldo-too mountain range 50 kilometres north east of the village of Kazarman and 120 kilometres north west of the city of Naryn.

The force of the tremor in the village of Min-kush was 4 points, and in the villages of Kazarman and Bayetovo 3.5 points.

In Naryn, the quake practically was not felt.

The quake caused no casualties or destruction.

Tremors in Armenia on 13 Apr Reported
NC1504094689 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] At 1249 on 13 April, the Yerevan Seismic Station recorded new earth tremors in the republic. The force of the tremors in Stepanavan registered 4.5 points, and in Kirovakan, Tumanyan, and Krasnoselsk 4 points. According to preliminary data, no casualties or damages were reported. The epicenter of these tremors was in the area of Georgia, 78 km north of Tbilisi.

Armenian Politburo Commission Meets 15 Apr
LD1604003889 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1704 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] Yerevan, 15 April (TASS)—As soon as 1 week after the earthquake, train traffic was fully restored throughout the destruction zone. From the very outset the main burden of getting work going in the stricken areas was on rail transport. Today the pace of the normalization of life in Armenian towns and villages and the provision of supplies for hundreds of thousands of people depend to an enormous extent on the precise functioning of all the collectives of the USSR Ministry of Railways involved in the program of regeneration of the

towns and villages. During 4 months 144,000 railcars were delivered to the republic. The stream of freight is continually increasing. This needs to be handled urgently, around the clock.

Are the railway workers ready for the new situation taking shape in the spring and summer period, which is the most favorable for pushing ahead with the building work? This issue was on the agenda of today's session here of the Commission of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on dealing with the aftermath of the earthquake. It was chaired by Ivan Silayev, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy chairman.

Having heard a report from Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways, the commission noted that a considerable amount of work had been done to restore damaged lines and railway facilities. More than 20 design and prospecting institutes have been consulted in a short period of time to design railway transport facilities, and the necessary funds have been allocated.

Station track and approach lines totalling 56.2 km in length are to be built and commissioned in phases on the Yerevan branch railway in 1989. By 1 April, 46.6 km had been brought into use. Nevertheless, the situation remains strained concerning loading and unloading freight. This has been caused by a backlog in the construction of sidings and loading platforms and in equipping them with mechanized systems. The commission instructed the USSR Ministries of Railways and of Transport Construction to take additional measures to develop railway facilities, accelerate restoration and the construction of sidings for unloading, platforms, and other facilities to ensure uninterrupted delivery of the growing volume of freight in 1989-90.

The attention of the Armenian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] State Construction Committee, the USSR Ministry of Defence, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the executive committees of Leninakan, Kirovakan, and Spitak town and rayon soviets and their headquarters was drawn to the unsatisfactory organization of the unloading of the railcars of enterprises under these departments. They have been instructed to adopt appropriate measures to correct the situation.

In connection with this, proposals concerning the development of the Arevik-Bayandur stations with the aim of relieving the load on the Leninakan junction have been forwarded.

The question of restoring industrial installations was also examined. The electrical equipment industry lost more than 100,000 square meters of production area in the disaster zone, while the electronics industry lost 52,000 square metres. Forty of ninety-eight light industry enterprises were totally destroyed; the rest were partially damaged. The urgent order of the day is swiftly

to restore and commission these capacities and to resurrect the normal rhythm of economic activity. A considerable amount has been done recently to organize the restoration of destroyed and damaged installations. Nevertheless, the rates of restorative work cannot be considered satisfactory.

Among the restrictive factors there is also the delay in allocating land for the construction of new plants, the lag in design work, and the unsatisfactory material and technical supply. The questions of creating new production areas and workplaces at the "magnitoprovod," "mikroelektrodvigatel," and electrotechnical plants of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which were destroyed in Leninakan, are being resolved extremely slowly.

Criticism was voiced with regard to the State Construction Committee of the Armenian SSR, whose fault it is that there is a chronic delay in allocating areas for the construction of industrial enterprises in Leninakan, Spitak, and Nalband. For this reason the capacities of the newly created "Armstankostroy" and "Armlegpromproyektstroy" construction associations are not being utilized.

It was noted that in the first quarter the damaged enterprises were not provided with a sufficient quantity of building materials—sand, broken brick, and tuff. The session of the commission demanded that the leaders of the USSR Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, of the Electronics Industry, and of Light Industry, considerably improve the state of affairs, and that in the current 6-month period they should ensure that not less than 50 percent of the volume of restoration and construction work planned for the year is fulfilled. The executive committees of town and rayon soviets, as well as the operational staffs of the disaster zone, were instructed to assign enterprises plots of land for temporary housing, and to render them comprehensive assistance in developing individual housing construction through the efforts of working people.

The commission heard a report by Usik Arutyunyan, minister of internal affairs of the Armenian SSR, on the state of law and order and fire safety in the collectives of the organizations involved. In this context it was noted that in places the proper attention is still not being paid to the creation of every-day amenities and hygienic sanitary conditions for the construction workers who have been brought in, to the organization of their day-to-day lives and leisure, and to cultural and educational work in the collectives. The executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and the leaders of construction organizations have been instructed to deal with shortcomings within the shortest possible timeframe. It has been proposed that the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Armenian SSR tighten its control over the safety of

state and public property and its preventive work against law infringements, and that it increase the degree of readiness and level of technical equipment of the fire service.

Grant Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Vladimir Markaryants, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, took part in the commission's work.

Armored Vehicles Cause 'Panic' in Riga 10 Apr
*AU1404171789 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (AFP)—Eight armoured vehicles that drove into the centre of the Latvian capital Riga early Monday [10 April] and parked outside the military headquarters caused panic among the local population fearing a Kremlin crackdown, Latvian sources disclosed Friday.

Latvian Foreign Ministry official Nikolai Neland, contacted by telephone, told AFP that the vehicles had been involved in manoeuvres during a training session at the Baltic Military District Headquarters, based in Riga. He denied reports that tanks had been in the city.

Latvian journalist Yanis Mallen said the local newspapers were flooded with telephone calls from Riga residents "remembering Czechoslovakia" who thought that the Kremlin had sent in the armed forces to put an end to the strongly nationalist reform movement in the Baltic state.

In 1968, the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia to put an end to the "Prague Spring" of political liberalisation.

On Monday, the local legislature or Supreme Soviet approved a controversial language law which gives non-Latvians three years to learn the Latvian language if they work in public services.

The military held a press conference in Riga on Monday to reassure the population. According to Mr. Mallen, journalists were told that prior warning of the manoeuvres had not been considered necessary as the 5,000 officers and soldiers involved in the training operations were working with maps "inside headquarters".

He said that as news of Sunday's Army crackdown against nationalists in the southern republic of Georgia became known, some Latvians wondered whether the intervention in Riga had been "a warning" to the Latvian nationalists.

Military Official Comments

*LD1204224989 Riga in Latvian to Europe
1930 GMT 12 Apr 89*

[Text] Early Monday morning [10 April] the inhabitants of Riga were alarmed by the appearance of armored personnel carriers and other combat equipment on the streets. Because of that a meeting was organized at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee between representatives of the press and Lieutenant-General Fedor Kuzmin, commander of the Baltic Military District, and other members of the military district's military council.

The military district leadership explained that this movement of combat equipment in the republic's territory was in accordance with the combat equipment and political training plan for Riga.

In an interview on Latvian Radio Lt-Gen Fedor Kuzmin admitted that there should, of course, have been previous information about this training and the maneuvers connected with it, because precisely the lack of this information, first and foremost, caused incomprehension and alarm.

Letter Writer Criticizes 'Incitement to Anarchy'

*PM1004103989 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA
in Russian 25 Mar 89 p 1*

["Open Letter to the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic Prosecutor"—SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA headline; followed by Editorial Office note]

[Text] We welcome with a sense of gratification the news that a judicial investigation is being instituted into the gross insults uttered at the International Movement Constituent Congress against our state and public figures and the present political course of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

But what alarms and perturbs us more than these statements, which merely indicate a lack of elementary upbringing on the part of those uttering them, is the direct incitement to anarchy and the unambiguous calls heard at the 4-5 March congress and at the 14 March rally, asking labor collectives to ignore the republic's laws. They were crowned by the self-assured statement made by V. Yarovoy, chairman of the United Council of Labor Collectives Presidium and director of the "Dvigatel" Association, to the effect that this is already being done at the enterprise he heads. "We have suspended the operation of Articles 4 and 12 of the Law on the Language at our enterprise," V. Yarovoy declared in his congress speech (see SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 12 March 1989).

Thus, with approval from its director and simultaneously from the United Council of Labor Collectives Presidium, the "Dvigatel" Collective has claimed for

itself nonexistent rights and has placed itself above the republic's supreme legislative power—the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet.

This brings to mind the attempt made by the United Council of Labor Collectives right at the stage of its birth to claim for itself direct political functions and to squeeze out institutions of state power. That attempt failed at the time. It appears that now we are having to deal with a fresh attempt to take labor collectives and their associations outside the framework of the laws and to create a reprehensible situation of dual power. Special concern and alarm are caused by the fact that V. Yarovoy deems it possible to stand as candidate USSR people's deputy and at the same time to call for nonobservance of laws currently in force. Is this not proof of highly dangerous ambitions?

Given the fragility of the domestic political equilibrium in Estonia, we are not too sure that this example of arbitrariness will not spread or that the calls for illegality will not find support if the law does not counter them with all its strength.

We ask you, Comrade Prosecutor, as the highest official overseeing the performance of laws in the Estonian SSR, to inform the public of your viewpoint of all the aforementioned, to bring all lawbreakers to account, and to use all means at your disposal to halt any further spread of arbitrariness.

[signed] Yaak Yeryuyt, deputy chairman of the Writers Union Board;

Lembit Koyk, chief editor of the journal NYUKOGUDE YYGUS;

Andres Langemets, chief editor of the journal LOOMING;

Paul-Eerik Rummo, secretary of the Writers Union Board;

Mart Susi, chairman of the Estonian Humanitarian Institute Cooperative;

Kheynts Valk, chief of department at the Arts Institute;

Vayyno Villki, chairman of the Jurists Union.

From the Editorial Office

On receipt of this letter, we asked Yevgeniy Sidorenko, party committee secretary at the "Dvigatel" Plant, to offer an explanation. We publish the reply we received:

"The decision to suspend the operation of Articles 4 and 12 of the Law on the Language was adopted by a general meeting of the plant's Communists. All who attended that meeting know the tense and emotional atmosphere in which it was held. The cause of emotional tension was the hauling down of the Estonian SSR state flag from the Pikk Hermann Tower. The meeting deemed this an unlawful act and, as if in response to it, adopted its decision which is also against the current law.

"But without drawing any direct analogies, it can be assumed that the adoption of this decision was indirectly affected by an existing precedent—the republic Supreme Soviet session held 16 November last year adopted documents which in fact suspended the operation of USSR laws and executive orders on the Estonian SSR territory prior to their registration by the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. It is well-known that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session deemed this decision by the republic's parliament as contrary to individual articles of the USSR Constitution and therefore ineffective....

"Let me be correctly understood: I offer no assessment of what happened, but only explain the reasons which prompted the plant's Communists to adopt this and no other decision.

"Exactly the same can be said about V. Yarovoy's speech at the International Movement Congress: It was offered only as information, as an example of the aggravated situation within the collective, and there are no grounds at all to talk about 'arbitrariness,' 'calls for illegality,' and 'creation of a situation of dual power.'

"I think that the writers of the open letter to the prosecutor have set themselves the task of hindering Yarovoy's election campaign. And this, by the way, is not the sole such attempt. Defamatory statements against V. Yarovoy are at times made at meetings with voters and are, as a rule, made in his absence....

"Yarovoy has received a stream of threatening letters. All this is certainly detrimental to the election campaign and creates an unhealthy atmosphere not only around candidates but also in the republic's entire social life. And these methods can hardly be accepted as democratic."

Interethnic Relations Conference Ends in Ternopol

PM1104101189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian

8 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Drozd dispatch: "Recommendations Elaborated"]

[Text] Ternopol, 7 Apr—A regional scientific-and-practical conference, "Development of Interethnic Relations: Questions of Theory and Practice," has ended here. Various aspects of the CPSU's nationalities policy in conditions of restructuring and topical questions of the struggle against nationalist views and moods were comprehensively analyzed in the reports and speeches of CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee officials, party committee secretaries, and scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Soviet Baltic republics. The recommendations and proposals which were elaborated will be used during preparations for the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Bashkir ASSR Presidium Head on Republic Autonomy
18000691 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 22 Mar 89 p 2

[Interview with F. V. Sultanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Bashkir ASSR Supreme Soviet, by M. Merzabekov]

[Text] [Merzabekov] Fayzulla Valeyevich, the Bashkir ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic], the first autonomous republic to be formed on the territory of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic], is 70 years old.

[Sultanov] Yes. The history of Soviet power destined Bashkiriya to be the first state-national formation in the Russian federation. This took place in the spring of 1919. Between the Volga and the Urals there was a bitter battle between the Red Army and the Kolchak troops. The outcome of the revolution was not decided on the battlefield alone. There was a keen battle for the minds and hearts of the multilingual local population. Without their support neither of the sides could count on final success. A decisive role in determining the attitudes of the people was played by Lenin's ideas of national autonomy, which found ardent response among the Bashkir workers as well. The Bashkir military formations voluntarily went over to the side of the Red Army. This ultimately forced the Bashkir government at that time, which was essentially bourgeois-nationalist, to search for ways of joining the Russian federation. This resulted in the origin of the historic document that determined the subsequent destiny of the Bashkir people—the "Agreement of the Russian Worker-Peasant Government With the Bashkir Government on Soviet Autonomous Bashkiriya" which was published on 23 March 1919.

V. I. Lenin, who signed this document, thought that the solution to the Bashkir problem would be a model for other peoples. "We," he wrote, "have made it possible, for example, for the Bashkir masses to establish an autonomous republic within Russia, and we are helping them in all ways in the independent, free development of each nationality...."

[Merzabekov] Bashkir folk wisdom says: "The world changes in a half century." And we are speaking about 7 decades. Here we should perhaps be speaking not about the changes that have taken place in the region but about what the people were like and what they have become....

[Sultanov] I should like to emphasize this. Even before the Bashkirs experienced the improvement in their material life, they began, as it were, to look face-to-face at literacy and culture. Textbooks appeared in their native language; poets, prose writers, composers, and artists began to produce; painters took up their brushes. Cultural development began with mass training of national teaching personnel. Suffice it to say that the very formation of a Bashkir literary language culminated

with the acquisition of national autonomy. In other words, it was as though the people had legitimized their language. Spiritually they took heart and literally stood tall; they understood their talent and considered themselves to be equal to others.

Naturally, the cultural flourishing of the people became possible only on the basis of the region's socioeconomic development under Soviet power. And these achievements are widely known. Today Bashkiriya holds tenth place among the regions of the Russian federation in the production of industrial output, and third place in agricultural output. Even though today we still criticize ourselves for omissions and stagnation during recent 5-year plans, impressive changes, of course, have also taken place in the republic.

[Merzabekov] Fayzulla Valeyevich, you have long tenure, as they say, as president. You have been the chairman of the Presidium of the Bashkir ASSR Supreme Soviet continually for 22 years. Your personal experience and observations obviously give you a good deal of food for thought. To what extent has autonomy as a state institution been able to realize the possibilities that lie within it? Are there reserves, and does its status need any additions or corrections?

[Sultanov] The utilization of the constitutionally granted rights of autonomy depends above all on how real the power of the soviets is. It is no wonder that in the age of restructuring one hears once again the slogan "All power—to the soviets," a recognition that there have been soviets...without power. Today the republic's party agencies are getting away from the tutelage of the soviets. To be sure, this does not come all at once or without pain.

As for autonomy as a form of national statehood, its role was revolutionary for its time. Even with the belittling of its independence, with the distortion of the national policy by the dictatorship of the center—in spite of all this it was able to demonstrate its viability. But life does not stand still and national self-awareness undergoes changes. After long years of stagnation there are also changes in economic relations—that basis on which everything else is built. It is becoming obvious that the ideas of autonomy require detailed development, which, incidentally, follows directly from the task set by the party of developing a scientifically substantiated concept of socialism in the modern stage.

[Merzabekov] Speaking of further development, which specific political and economic aspects of the autonomous structure do you have in mind? And in this connection, to what extent are the interests of the autonomous republics reflected by the published draft of the "General Principles of Restructuring of Management of the Economic and Social Sphere in the Union Republics on the Basis of Expansion of their Sovereign Rights, Self-Management, and Self-Financing"?

[Sultanov] In any case this draft pertains mainly to the union republics. We, in conjunction with the Bashkir Council of Ministers, have attempted to "try on" certain of the aforementioned directions with our autonomy. We submitted our ideas regarding this to the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Their essence is as follows.

We would consider it expedient to have individual parts of autonomy reinforced in the USSR Constitution; for example, the provision to the effect that an autonomous republic is a sovereign soviet socialist state. This is recognized formally. For each ASSR has its own constitution, supreme soviet, government, territory, and citizenry, and each one establishes its own plan for economic and social development and its own state budget. In what way is it not a state? All that is left is actually to recognize this sovereignty.

For purposes of more clear-cut legal regulation of the legitimate interests of the ASSR's in the area of state construction, we would assume it to be possible to expand the representation of deputies to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the Bashkir ASSR Supreme Soviet, taking into account their multinational composition. For constant assistance to the people's deputies of the USSR and RSFSR elected from Bashkiriya, we consider it necessary to have representation in Moscow.

In our opinion, USSR legislation should envision the possibility for supreme soviets or councils of ministers of autonomous republics to suspend acts of the ministries and departments of the USSR and RSFSR when there are gross violations of laws on land use, harm to nature, or failure to observe safety rules at enterprises and organizations under union and republic jurisdiction with a subsequent resolution of these issues in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet or Council of Ministers.

Others of our proposals pertain to expansion of the rights of autonomous republics in the area of planning and raising financial resources; protection of the land, forests, water, and monuments of history and natural culture; development of the languages of the people populating these areas; national artistic creativity; the development of international relations; and so forth.

[Merzabekov] You mentioned the right of the autonomous republic to protect its history and national culture. In this connection, could you mention some monuments that are most in need of protection?

[Sultanov] Language and nature. These must be protected first. What is left of autonomy if the native language disappears? The same thing with nature. The national pride of Bashkiriya is its unique nature. This is the Urals, which were the subjects even of ancient songs; this is the forests; this is the Agidel River. The development of industry and the intensification of agricultural labor, which we have discussed one-sidedly before this,

have caused and continue to cause an immense amount of harm to the region. We must fully recognize this and put a stop to it. Who if not the soviets should lead this battle?

[Merzabekov] Any conversation about autonomy today can hardly bypass international relations; the more so Bashkiriya—a multinational republic. How do you evaluate the climate in your republic from this standpoint?

[Sultanov] I cannot paint a rosy picture, but there is no reason to over-dramatize the situation. I think the reports in the press about Bashkir nationalism are exaggerated. National arrogance and attitudes of isolation have been alien to the Bashkir people and they do not come naturally to them today either. There are problems, of course, but they can be managed; we must work on them. I think that on the day of our anniversary, in addition to problems it is not out of place to talk about all that is bright and good that is associated with the friendship and brotherhood between the Bashkir people and all peoples of the country. The quatrain with which I wish to end our interview pertains to the terrible war years when the peoples of Bashkiriya shed their blood and shared their bread with hundreds of thousands of people evacuated from the western oblasts. These heartfelt words, which give their due to the hospitality and internationalism of my republic, are from the Ukrainian poet Maksim Rylskiy:

We have protected the native word, As a valuable and holy gift! Among Bashkirs under warm blood We have been warmed by brotherly love.

Internal Affairs Minister Releases Crime Figures
LD1404190889 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1807 GMT 14 Apr 89

[By TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS)—The processes of restructuring are also having a positive effect on the situation as regards crime in the USSR. This was reported today at a press conference which took place here by USSR Internal Affairs Minister Vadim Bakatin.

To illustrate his words the minister cited the following data: The crime peak of the seventies and eighties was recorded in 1985—755 crimes per 100,000 of population; this is now 657. "But the situation remains tense, Vadim Bakatin stressed. During the 3 months of the current year 509,003 crimes were registered in the country, which is 31.2 percent more than in 1988. The increase in crime has taken place virtually in all parts of the country."

As the minister said, the Internal Affairs organs are above all to blame for this. The fundamental change in their working methods is not taking place as quickly as intended. For this reason the meeting of the Collegium of

the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry, which took place today, set itself the aim not so much of setting new tasks as of thoroughly analyzing the causes which are hampering these processes.

Vadim Bakatin noted that for the removal of these causes it is necessary to raise the professionalism of militia officials and legal safeguards, to improve the coordination of actions of the entire system of law enforcement organs, to remove the internal lack of coordination between the units and services of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry, and to improve operational detection and investigation work.

"We are not expecting immediate results, the USSR internal affairs minister stated. We assume that the increase in crime will continue in the near future. I am convinced that only decisive measures to establish order in 'our own backyard' will help to stop this increase."

KGB Investigating Voronezh Weapons Find
PM1604181189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Stepnov dispatch: "Disarmed"]

[Text] Voronezh—On the outskirts of Voronezh wooded parkland adjoins the botanical garden. It was here that they decided to test out the machinegun left over from the war. The shots painfully rent the silence of the night....

Clearly, people have not forgotten the sounds of war. On hearing the shots, the inhabitants of nearby houses understood that combat arms were being used, and immediately informed the militia. Two people were detained on the spot, and four more were arrested later. As a result of searches of the apartments of those detained, a large quantity of diverse weapons was discovered. They barely fitted on to a 4-meter long table. In addition to the aforementioned machinegun, there was a carbine, pistols equipped with silencers, a grenade launcher, hunting rifles, cartridges, gunpowder, and TNT blocks. There were also weapons whose application was not immediately obvious. It appears that the 4-pointed steel stars with treacherously twisted barbs are intended for throwing at people.

The last time an impressive batch of weapons was confiscated in Voronezh was 1986. On that occasion a medium machinegun and a bucket full of cartridges to go with it was found. A group of three people were planning to rob a bank. In order to get the machinegun, they killed a watchman. Just punishment was meted out to them. The intentions of the present group will be revealed by the investigation. It is being conducted by KGB officials.

Major General A. Borisenko, chief of the Voronezh administration, explains why the matter has been handed over to state security organs:

"The preliminary investigation has revealed that the group was planning to commit especially dangerous crimes against the state. Under the law it is we who investigate this kind of actions. The public will be informed about the details after the trial."

Author of Series on Exile Interviewed
LD0604125689 Vilnius KOMJAUNIMO TIESA
in Lithuanian 17 Feb 89 p 4

[Report on interview with author Aldona Zemaityte by Vale Cepleviciute, entitled "We Open 'The Exile Archives,'" under the rubric, "New Book by 'Vyturys Press'"; date, place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] A festive evening called "Lithuania, Our Fatherland" was held yesterday at the Trade Union Culture Hall for members of Vilnius Deportees Association. On 16 February membership of this association first became acquainted with the new book "In the Land of Permafrost," which is the first Lithuanian book to discuss exile, our everlasting open wound. Decades of forced silence have not been able to heal it. [Passage omitted]

We asked Aldona Zemaityte, who compiled this book, to tell us about it.

[Question] Even as recently as a year ago we could not have imagined the appearance of such a book. It is like a documented record of changes that occurred in the life of Lithuania. It has been published with miraculous speed, has it not?

[Answer] The position taken by 'Vyturys' State Publishing House surprised and overjoyed us. Immediately following the appearance of recollections by Antanina Garmute in LITERATURA IR MENAS, I was approached by Chief Editor L. Pilius with an offer to compile a book of recollections of children (who had been in exile). Editor A. Venskeviene worked fervently to prepare this book for publication. [Passage omitted] In searching for additional recollections for publication we discovered a multitude of deportees, for many children were among the deportees—nearly 50 percent of the deportees were infants, children, or teenagers.... This book represents only a beginning, a modest start in a monumental endeavor already begun by all of our state publishing houses. There are large numbers who would like to talk about their pain and deprivation.

[Question] What were your feelings during the course of your interaction with these former deportees, as you were working on this book?

[Answer] My greatest impression: the noble-mindedness of people who have endured so much. It is as if they have been illuminated from within, by a light of forgiveness and tolerance. Our current living situation is not easy; many ambitions arise among our countrymen, bad feelings exist toward one another, and various groups that

do not get along are coming into existence. Meanwhile, the deportees I have met do not manifest any untoward ambitions or desire for revenge, or even harbor any hate. From a philosophical point of view, the terrible genocide of the nation became a form of redemption. It was as if the victims of Siberia had redeemed those of us who remained in Lithuania. This encompasses those who did the deporting, robbing, destroying, and raging as well as those who were deceived and unconsciously carried out that policy. It is as though we who remained behind in Lithuania are guilty without guilt.

[Question] Now it is openly admitted that the best segment of the nation was deported.

[Answer] In experimental farming the individual in charge of selection separates the best ears of grain and sows again, nurturing the best and strongest shoots. Things happened just in reverse with our genetic fund: The best were destroyed while the lesser ones were raised. Now we are astounded by the abundance of inferior people.

[Question] Former deportees could often be envied their strength.

[Answer] As recently as 10 years ago not everyone dared to admit to having been a deportee. They all distinguished themselves, however, by their industriousness, patience, and forgiveness. Their spiritual strength is most outstanding.

[Question] This is what is reflected in their recollections. Especially considering that many were written at a time during which such writing could have resulted in severe repercussions.

[Answer] Yes, the recollections contained within this book were written by the authors themselves. It is a pity we did not have enough time to include all of D. Grinkeviciute's recollections. I know some of them still are kept by her friend in Laukuva.

Antanas Abromaitis brought his recollections from Kaunas. Professor Vytautas Jakelaitis has written his recollections systematically, even in keeping with certain themes. In his case we have decided to restrict the subject matter of the book to commemoration of students and teachers in Siberia. We began compiling this book at a time when exile clubs were not yet in existence; a lot of the work was done haphazardly. Now, with help from the clubs, it would be a lot easier.

[Question] Tell us about the drawings on the front cover—where did they originate?

[Answer] First, I would like to express my thanks to Artist K. Paskauskas, who exhibited great sensitivity and conscientiousness in his work on this book. The drawings were given to us by the Sajudis Commission to investigate crimes of Stalinism in Lithuania. These are

drawings by an 11-year-old youngster. This individual is now a resident of Poland. The drawings were forwarded to us in a letter from a relative of his. The photos have been assembled from those who shared their recollections in the book, as well as from other residents of Siberia.

[Question] An explanation on the last page of the book states that a contract price is charged, plus an additional amount to be forwarded to the fund for construction of a monument for victims of stalinism. In short, each individual purchasing this book is contributing to the memorial.

[Answer] That is a rather effective method for collecting future monument funds. I think, however, taking into consideration the complexity and cooperation required in publishing the books of the "Exile Archives" Series, the series itself can be regarded as a monument. It constitutes an even more important part of the monument. The books also will remain for future generations.

[Question] Especially in view of the fact the young people's state publishing house is preparing this book for older school children

[Answer] It is extremely important for children to understand what was experienced by their parents. Perhaps this book will jog the conscience of all of us living today and, of course, of future generations.

Journalists Hope To Beat Japanese Reporter into Space
*OW0704044689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GM
T 7 Apr 89*

[Text] Moscow, April 6 KYODO—An agreement to send a Japanese reporter on a Soviet space flight to the Mir space station has prompted Soviet journalists to start looking for a representative to become the first Soviet reporter in space.

A league representing Soviet journalists, who have protested that a foreigner may become the first reporter on a Soviet space flight, formed a committee Wednesday to choose a short list of 20 candidates.

They hope the final candidate, to be selected after further procedures including physical examinations, will go into space before the flight involving the Japanese reporter.

A Japanese television station, Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS), announced in March that one of its journalists will join a flight on a Soyuz space craft to the Mir space station by the end of 1991. TBS reportedly agreed to pay one-third of the costs of the flight.

Soviet journalists complained that the agreement amounted to trading the nation's prestige for foreign financing.

The committee is formed by journalists from IZVESTIYA, a government organ paper, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, organ of the Leninist Young Communist League, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star), organ of the Ministry of Defense, TASS NEWS AGENCY, national television, and Radio Moscow.

Economic

Finance Minister Gostev Holds News Conference
18200307 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY
in Russian No 14, 8-14 Apr 89 p 2

["The Following Questions and Answers Are Excerpted From Finance Minister V. Gostev's 29 March News Conference"—ARGUMENTY I FAKTY headline; place of news conference not specified; Gostev fields questions "prepared by N. Zhelnorova"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

[Question] What is the average annual rate of inflation in our country?

[Gostev] According to our calculations, between 2 and 4 percent.

[Question] Why is it not taken into account in setting retirement benefits, wages; why is the level of the cost of living not calculated?

[Gostev] If we release the level of the cost of living, and take the rate of inflation into account in it, then losses will have to be compensated to some segments of the population. Unfortunately, there is no money for this.

[Question] Why is it planned to reduce capital investment by R7.5 billion, and not by R40 billion as some specialists are suggesting?

[Gostev] Seven and a half billion rubles are quite a major sum. Two hundred and seventy-seven construction projects will be mothballed additionally. Reducing capital investment by R40 billion means bringing the development of the country to a halt. We cannot allow this to happen.

[Question] Will the financing for the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources be discontinued?

[Gostev] The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has already been transformed into the Ministry of Water Construction [Minvodstroy]. The foodstuffs problem will not be solved in the absence of land reclamation, and an organization of this nature is necessary, despite substantial shortcomings which occurred in its work. Financing for land reclamation will now be provided directly by local customers.

[Question] Specifically, who is going to finance land reclamation orders?

[Gostev] Farms—collective farms [kolkhozes], state farms [sovkhozes].

[Question] How is the deficit distributed now among all types of budgets?

[Gostev] Until this year, the entire shortage of financial resources was shifted to the union budget. Now it is distributed among the types of budgets (republic and local) in proportion to their volume. For example, if the capital city budget has a deficit of R150 million, reserves for covering it will also have to be sought here. I believe that this is a correct step.

[Question] Is conducting a monetary reform a possibility?

[Gostev] No, because it does not make sense.

[Question] When is the reform of price setting scheduled to be implemented?

[Gostev] A global price reform is now being postponed. Retail prices cannot be touched while strong social tension is felt. Thus, prices for the main foodstuffs will remain the same for 2 to 3 years to come.

[Question] What is the foreign debt of the USSR? Foreign sources quote \$40 billion.

[Gostev] Thus far, it is not an accepted practice to advertise such data. However, the number you have quoted is definitely too high. I will only say that over the last 15 years the debt has increased fifteenfold.

[Question] Are declarations of the income of the populace going to be introduced?

[Gostev] Not in the immediate future. However, such proposals are being worked on.

[Question] Is the Ministry of Finance going to pay the salary of the former chairman of the "Tekhnika" cooperative A. Tarasov in the amount of R3 million?

[Gostev] They will be paid a small sum, not at all the one they are counting on.

[Question] Do you think this is fair?

[Gostev] Certainly, because there were many violations in this cooperative. First of all, it got involved in activities other than those entered in the statute of the cooperative; secondly, it received an advance from customers which has to be returned (it needs to be subtracted from the proceeds of the cooperative); third, it sold abroad strategic raw materials: mineral fertilizer, tosol, lumber, pure copper rather than by-products.